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# CATALOGUE

OF THE

# PROVINCIAL

# CABINET OF COINS,

87568
ac

# EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

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# GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE Provincial Cabinet of Coins, which is now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong, owes its origin to a suggestion made in 1904 by Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. Corkery's proposal that a collection of Assamese coins should be made was approved by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Bampfylde Fuller, and steps were accordingly taken to collect such coins. An appeal to the Deputy Commissioners of the Surma and Assam Valleys resulted in about 30 coins being acquired through their efforts, and a collection of 22 coins was also presented by Munshi Muhammad Shah, of Jorhat. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) P. R. T. Gurdon, I.A., was placed in charge of the Cabinet, and at the beginning of 1905 a proposal to include the collection amongst those benefited in the distribution of Treasure Trove was sanctioned by the Government of India. This led to the receipt of a considerable number of coins minted by Kings other than those of the Assam Valley and Hill Tracts; and the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam towards the close of 1905 naturally caused the scope of the collection to be enlarged. In the process of cataloguing the coins of the joint collections of the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for their recently published catalogue, a large number of duplicates had been discovered, and in response to a request from the Local Government, the Council of the Asiatic Society generously consented to a selection of coins of Muhammadan

Sovereigns being made from their duplicates for presentation to the Local Cabinet. Thirty-three coins, mainly belonging to the classes found in Part II of this Catalogue, were thus obtained at the beginning of 1909. A striking accession to the class of Assamese coins had previously occurred from a find of nearly 1,000 coins at the Daflating Tea Garden (Sibsagar district) in 1906, and further accessions were obtained by the presentation of a selection of Koch coins by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, and the purchase of a number of Assamese coins through Mr. A. W. Botham, C.S., while he was Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

For the first three years after the collection was begun only a brief manuscript list of the coins was maintained. The present Catalogue (which has been prepared under my supervision by Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmad, Curator of the Coin Cabinet) is due to the suggestion made by the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. 889—903, dated the 30th March 1907, that, in order to avoid the collection of duplicates in any of the Cabinets maintained within the Indian Empire, each Local Government should arrange for the preparation of a Catalogue of coins in their provincial collection. The publication of a Catalogue of the coins in the joint collection in the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society, Bengal, already referred to, has greatly facilitated the preparation of Catalogues of local collections, and it is hoped that the presen publication will be of considerable use, not only for the purpose for which it was originally intended, but also to all persons who are interested in the history of India.

There are still considerable gaps in the collection, *e.g.*, the Cabinet contains extremely few coins struck by the Muhammadan Governors and Kings of Bengal; but as

regards Assamese coins, the collection is second only to that of the British Museum. The series of coins struck at Jahangirnagar (Dacca) are also of somewhat more than local interest.

Now that the collection has been duly arranged and catalogued, it will be possible for systematic enquiries to be made for coins of provincial interest that are now wanting in the collection. Coins are certainly obtainable in various parts of the Province, and Government has already requested District Officers to purchase any coins of which the Cabinet is in need. Private individuals may also be found who will be willing to present coins in their possession, if they are made aware of the historical value of a properly-selected Cabinet of coins, and of the fact that a Provincial collection exists. The Curator will duly acknowledge such presentations, and a description of all additions, with the names of the donors, will appear in the supplements to the Catalogue that it is proposed to issue from time to time.

H. E. STAPLETON,

*Honorary Secretary to the Coin Committee,*
*Eastern Bengal and Assam.*

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| i | 2 | vi-viii ... | vii-ix. |
| i | 3 | ix-xii ... | xi-xiv. |
| i | 14 | Indo-Sassgnian ... | Indo-Sassanian. |
| ii | 25 | Gujrat ... | Gujarat. |
| iii | 25 | Mughl ... | Mughal. |
| xii | 5 | Bhalul ... | Bahlul. |
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| 3 | 27 | Kharosti ... | Kharoshthi. |
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| 17 | 11 | Ksaharata ... | Kshaharata. |
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| 130 | 5 | Sw ... | Suri. |
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| 171 | 12 (1st Col.) | (= Saka 1702 ... | Saka 1702 (=. |
| 186 | 2 (6th Col.) | Centreat ... | Centre at. |
| 202 | 1st Col., last line. | ... ... | 7. |
| 239 | 25 | reing ... | reign. |
| 251 | 1 (7th Col.) | After "but" insert "R. Y." | |
| 258 | 20 (7th Col.) | Āazr ... | Āzar. |
| 265 | 19 (9th Col.) | L. M. ... | L. M. C. |
| 266 | 9 (5th Col.) | Bunoyād ... | Bunyād. |
| 324 | 4 | Gaikwar ... | Gwaliar. |
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| 338 | 15 | Mabha ... | Ilabha. |
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# ABBREVIATIONS.

Æ—Copper.

Æ—Silver.

Æ—Gold.

B.—Billon.

B. M.—Bell Metal.

A. S. B.—Asiatic Society, Bengal.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.

R. A. S.—Royal Asiatic Society, London.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

B. B. R. A. S.—Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.

B. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum.

I. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

L. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Lahore Museum by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, 1894.

R. Y.—Regnal year.

Sq.—Square.

Cir.—Circular.

Cat.—Catalogue.

Pl.—Plate.

Th. Chron.—Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*, 1871.

Weight—Weight in grains.

Size—Size in inches.

# PART I.

## ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL AND CERTAIN MODERN NON-MUHAMMADAN COINS.

### INTRODUCTION.

Owing to the recent date of the starting of the Provincial Coin Cabinet (now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong), it possesses few ancient or mediæval coins. The first portion of the catalogue in which these are included is subdivided into the following sections :—

Section I.—Punch-marked Coins.

„ II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins (*c.* 250 B.C. to 50 A.D.)

„ III.—Coins of the Satrap Nahapan, and his Andhra conqueror Satkarni (*c.* 126 A.D.)

„ IV.—The Kushan and Indo-Scythian dynasty from 45 to 220 A.D. (but similar coins continued to be minted for long afterwards, *cf.* section X).

„ V.—Gupta Coins (320—540 A.D.)

„ VI.—Traikuta King Dahragana (*c.* 456 A.D.)

„ VII.—Coins of Maukharis.

„ VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian—(prevalent type in India from sixth to tenth centuries.)

„ IX.—Gadhaiya Currency of Rajputana.

„ X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.

„ XI.—Kings of Ohind (860—950 A.D.)

„ XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (*c.* 1080—1193 A.D.)

„ XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar, near Gwalior (1220—1260 A.D.)

„ XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar (1335—1565 A.D.)

„ XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India, including specimens of the coins issued by the Ganga Dynasty of Kalinga (*c.* 1100 A.D.)

It appears unnecessary in this small publication to enter into a detailed history of each of the classes of coins mentioned above. Brief notes on the principal types are, however, given for the information of readers.

## *I.—Punch-marked Coins.*

It is difficult to trace with any certainty the origin of coinage in India or to ascertain the time when coins began to be employed. It is likely, however, in the first instance, that Indian traders began to feel the necessity of convenient tokens of commercial transactions with foreign merchants and imitate their metallic currency. To begin with, it seems that coinage was a business not of the State but of private persons, such as bankers and merchants. Such a system of private coinage would account for the absence of ruler's names on the earliest coins and this suggestion also supplies a possible reason why no coins are known stamped with the names of such powerful and civilized kings as Asoka (272-232 B.C.) or any other of the ruling chiefs of the Maurya dynasty founded by Chandragupta, the first Emperor of India, in 321 B.C. The final introduction of legends and names of the reigning sovereigns on Indian coins is almost certainly an echo of Greek influence.

Punch-marked coins are supposed to be the earliest currency of India, and to be an imitation of Babylonian issues after the opening of maritime trade between the two countries in the seventh or eighth century B.C. These coins generally consist of flat pieces of metal more or less rectangular in shape, the obverse side being occupied by incused symbols, while the reverse is sometimes blank and sometimes impressed with one or more smaller marks or devices. The weight of the ordinary punch-marked coins corresponds to 32 *ratis* or 58 grains. After examining a very large number of specimens, Mr. Theobald classified the devices into six heads, *viz* :—" (1) the human figure;(2) implements, arms and works of man, including the *Stupa* or *Chaitya*, bow and arrow, etc.; (3) animals ; (4) trees, branches, and fruit ; (5) symbol connected with solar, planetary, or Sivite worship ; (6) miscellaneous and unknown".* The punch-marked coins are found in both silver and copper. The latter is regarded by Thomas and V. A. Smith as the older. Vincent Smith (*loc. cit.*, p. 133) considers that the bar-shaped coins perhaps date from 500 or 600 B.C., but that " in ordinary series of punch-marked coins the earliest place must be assigned to those with blank reverse, at least to those of thin fabric. "

Students desirous of studying the subject further may consult V. A. Smith's " Introduction to the collection of Punch-marked Coins " in the *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, section V, pages 130-136 (Oxford, 1906) ; Rapson's *Indian Coins* ; Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India* ; Theobald's *Notes on some of*

* V. A. Smith's Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, p. 131.

*the Symbols found on the Punch-marked Coins of Hindustan*, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LIX, Part I, pp. 181-268, Pls. VIII-XI; Thomas's *Ancient Indian Weights* (*International Numismata Orientalia*) and Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*. Prof. Rapson's Summary in the J. R. A. S. for 1895, p. 869, may also be read.

*II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins.*

In former times Bactria was a rich province, watered by the river Oxus with Zariasupa, or Balkh, as its capital. The Bactrians assimilated the elements of Greek civilization and a line of Bactrian kings began from Diodotos (*c.* 250 B.C.) who was succeeded by his son Diodotos II. Euthydemos, a native of Magnesia, succeeded Diodotos II, and his son Demetrios conquered a considerable portion of North-Eastern India, comprising Kabul, the Punjab, and Sind (*c.* 190 B.C.). One Eukratides, taking the advantage of Demetrios's absence, rebelled in Bactria, and subsequently made himself master of it (about 175 B.C.). Although Demetrios retained a hold for some time on his Indian conquests, they finally passed into the hands of Eukratides. While Eukratides was on his way back to his home from India in 156 B.C., he was murdered by his son Apollodotos, some of whose coins are catalogued below. The line of Indo-Bactrian kings soon ended, but Indo-Greek kings continued to rule in Afghanistan and the Indus Valley until 45 A.D., when the last of them, Hermaios, was conquered by the Kushan Turk, Katphises I. The position of these kings as intermediaries between Asia and Europe is shown by their bilingual coinage in Brahmi, or Kharoshti, and Greek (*Vide* Gardner's *British Museum Catalogue*; and V. A. Smith's *Indian Museum Catalogue*, Part I, pp. 3-7).

*III.—Coins of Nahapan and Satkarni.*

The twenty-two coins catalogued in this section formed part of the notable find made in the Nasik district of the Bombay Presidency in 1906. An exhaustive note on the find by the Reverend H. R. Scott is contained in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1907. Nahapan was a Kshaharata by clan, which seems to have been a branch of the Sakas. These Sakas are one of the three foreign tribes —the other two being the Pahlavas and Yavanas—who, after being driven from their former homes by the Turki tribes known to the Chinese as Yueh-chi, appear to have made themselves lords of Western India in the first century of the Christian era, although Saka princes had established themselves in the province a hundred years previously. The Sakas correspond to the

Scythians, the Pahlavas were probably Parthians of Persia, and the Yavanas indicate invaders coming from the Indo-Greek kingdoms of Afghanistan. Bhumaka is said to have been the first chief of the Kshaharata tribe who rose to power in Western India at the beginning of the second century A.D., by driving out the Andhras, who for three centuries previously had ruled over Central and Western India. He was succeeded by Nahapan, who extended his dominions by further encroachments on the Andhra possessions. Later, however, in 126 A.D. he was defeated and killed by the Andhras under their king Satkarni Gotamiputra I, and the counter-struck coins Nos. 16-22 are of the latter monarch. Saka Satraps seem, however, to have continued to rule in Western India until it was included by Chandragupta Vikramaditya in his empire about 395 A.D.

*IV.—The Kushan or Indo-Scythian dynasty.*

In the middle of the first century A.D., Hermaios, the last of the local Greek rulers on the Indian frontier, was subjugated by Kadphisis I., Chief of the Kushan section of the Yueh-chi, or Turki hordes of nomads. This barbarous chieftain at first shared the Kingdom of Kabul with Hermaios, coins being struck in their joint names and the bust and titles of Hermaios in Greek character being retained on the obverse. Various changes in the coinage followed, chiefly suggested by the contemporary Roman coinage of Augustus, but finally the type settled down to one with an Indian bull on the obverse and a Bactrian camel on the reverse. Kadphisis I. was succeeded by his son Wima, known as Kadphisis II. (85-120 A.D.), who " established a gold coinage suggested by the contemporary Roman *aurei*, with which it agrees in weight. He also issued an extensive copper (bronze) coinage, specimens of which are very common in the whole of North-Western India." (V. A. Smith, *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 63.) His coins are classified into three types, *viz.*, (1) obverse, bust of king; reverse, two-armed Siva; (2) obverse, head of king in frame; reverse, combined trident and battle-axe; and (3) obverse, standing king and altar; reverse, Siva and bull. The first two types are generally found in gold issues and the third in copper pieces of small and large sizes. " The legends which record the royal name and titles, are bilingual, in accordance with Bactrian practice. The obverse legend is inscribed in the Greek language and character, but the language of the reverse legend is a form of Prakrit or Vernacular sanskrit and the character is a form of Kharoshti alphabet, read like Hebrew from right to left." (V.A. Smith, *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. II, p. 139.)

Kadphisis II was succeeded by Kanishka (*c.* 120-150 A.D.), who, after completing the conquest of Kashmir, waged successful war against China, and is famous as the convener of the last Buddhist Council. He appears to have issued numerous gold and copper coins from mints at Kabul and Peshawar, his capital. His *aurei* differ from those of his predecessor in design and legend. The legends on both sides are in Greek characters only, but the language in some is Greek and in others old Persian. He adopted the standing king and altar type of Kadphisis II on the obverse, while the reverse devices on his coins consist of various Greek and Zoroastrian gods and goddesses on his earlier coins, and Buddha on the later coins. The Kushan empire appears to have broken up about 200 A.D. at the end of or during the reign of Vasudeva, the second Kushan king after Kanishka, but coins bearing Vasudeva's name continued to be struck long after his death. These show signs of influence by the Sassanian coinage of Persia, which began to be produced in *c.* 226 A.D., and seem to have been issued by the chiefs of States formed out of the fragments of the Kushan empire. Vasudeva adopted the obverse of standing king and altar and the reverse devices of Siva and bull, the legend being corrupted Greek characters. The two coins in the cabinet are of Sita and Sena, who appear to have been chiefs of the Panjab and the neighbouring countries at some period during the third and fourth centuries A.D. The Kashmir coins of much later date are also degraded copies of Kushan coins.

### *V.—Gupta Coins* (*Circa A.D.* 320-540).

Little is known of the events that attended the break-up of the Kushan and Andhra dynasties, but in the fourth century we again reach authentic history. Three hundred years before Christ, Pataliputra (Patna) had been famous as the capital of Chandra Gupta Maurya, and 620 years later another king of the same town and name came into prominence. His marriage with the princess Kumara Devi of the Lichchavi clan of Tirhut enabled him to extend his dominions westward to Allahabad. Chandra Gupta I established a new era, commencing from February 26, 320 A.D., the probable date of his coronation, and he also struck coins bearing the image of his queen in the joint name of himself and the Lichchavis. His son, Samudra Gupta, and grandson, Chandra Gupta II. (Vikramaditya, 375-413 A.D.) extended the Gupta empire to the Narbada in the south and to the Arabian Sea in the west. It was not until the end of the long reign of Kumara Gupta I (413-455 A.D.), the son and successor of Chandra Gupta II,

that any diminution of the Gupta power was experienced. The first invasion of the White Huns was successfully met by Skanda Gupta, Kumar Gupta's son, and for the first ten years of his reign India had peace. In 465 A.D., however, the Huns again burst through the passes, and by the time of Skanda Gupta's death (*c.* 480) the Gupta empire had disappeared, and India quickly reverted to the normal condition of petty states.

"The gold coinage of the early Gupta kings was based on that of the Kushans, and ultimately on the Roman money. When Chandra Gupta II annexed Gujarat and Surashtra, he recognised the convenience of the small silver currency of the Satraps, based on the Greek hemidrachmæ, and imitated it closely."—(V. A. Smith, I. M. C., p. 97.) The Gupta coins bear legends in Sanskrit, and are of many types, *e.g.*, king and queen, Asvamedha (struck in commemoration of the "Horse sacrifice" performed by Samudra Gupta), "Lyrist" "Spearman," "Archer," "Goddess on lotus seat," "Elephant rider," "Peacock," etc.

### *VII.—Coins of the Maukharis.*

These coins are of special interest not only as supplying an important link in the morphological pedigree of Indian coins, but also because the collection includes samples of the mintage of Harsha Siladitya, the famous paramount king of India who reigned in Kanauj and Thaneswar in the first half of the seventh century. Hiuen Tsang describes the great assemblies held by Harsha in 644 A.D. at Kanauj and Prayaga (Allahabad) in honour of the Buddhist faith, which are of special provincial interest, owing to the fact that the principal vassal-king who attended was Kumara Bhaskara-Varman, Raja of Kamrupa. The coinage of Harsha Siladitya and his immediate predecessors follows in type the silver coinage of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps, *e.g.*, Nahapan, upon which the Gupta coinage was based. Details will be found in a paper by Mr. R. Burn in the J. R. A. S. for 1906, pp. 843-850. Harsha was the son of Prabhakara-Vardhana, who was descended from the Gupta kings through his mother, Mahasena Gupta.

### *VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian Coins.*

The Sassanian dynasty ruled Persia from 226-651 A.D. and a list of its twenty-one kings will be found in V. A. Smith's *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 217.

The Sassanian coins are broad and thin, and bear the king's bust, facing right, on the obverse, and a fire-altar with attendants and various accessories on the reverse. The legends were originally in the old Persian language and Pahlavi script, but the latest issues bore additional inscriptions in the Arabic language and Kufic character. The notes on the Muhammadan coins in Part II of this Catalogue may also be read in this connexion. The Sassanian type of coin was adopted both by the White Huns (rulers of Northern India, *c.* 500 A.D.) and the Muhammadan Governors of Persia at the end of the seventh century, and a barbarous imitation of it was the prevalent type of coin in India in the sixth to tenth centuries (*vide* next section).

The Shillong Cabinet possesses three silver Persian coins of Khusru II (*c.* 600 A.D.), and five of unidentified local Indian rulers, based on the Sassanian style.

## *IX.—The Gadhaiya Coins of Gujarat.*

The Gadhaiya coins are degraded copies of the Sassanian type of coin. Mr. G. P. Taylor in his note of this coinage (*J. A. S. B.*, 1904, Numismatic Supplement No. 4, p. 372) considers them to have been issued during the time of Chavada (A.D. 746-942), Chalukya (A.D. 942-1243) and Vaghela (A.D. 1244-1297), kings of Gujarat, and that the coins were copies of imitations of Sassanian coins issued in Marwar and Rajputana by the White Hun king Toraman, the destroyer of the Gupta empire, in the first quarter of the sixth century. Unlike their Sassanian prototypes, which are thin laminæ of silver, the Gadhaiya coins are thick and dumpy, and, owing to degradation the type is often almost unrecognisable. Mr. Taylor (*loc. cit.*) gives the following account of the origin of their names: "The name of Gadhaiya, or as sometimes pronounced Gadhiya, is said to be derived from the Sanskrit Gardhabiya, 'Asinine'—'of the Ass dynasty.' How so strange a designation came to be attached to the coins is not very evident, but I venture to suggest the following as a possible explanation: For some twenty years after the settlement of the Hunas on the banks of the Oxus, the reigning Sassanian king was Varahran V: (A.D. 419-438), who, from his devotion to the chase, and especially to the chase of the wild ass, gained the nickname of the Varahran Gur, or Bahram, the Ass (hunter). Now, when the coins of this king began to circulate amongst his enemies, the Hunas, these, by a very evident *jeu d'esprit*, may have dubbed the thin, insignificant-looking silver pieces, 'Ass-money,' a name that would readily 'stick.' Later on, when imitations of the coin of the same

Sassanian type were struck by the Hunas themselves in India, the name would fall to be translated by some Prakrit form of the Sanskrit equivalent Gardhabhiya, and this designation by a process of phonetic degeneration, proceeding *pari passu* with the more and more degraded workmanship of the coins themselves, finally dwindled down to Gadhaiya, the term in use to-day by the common people."

### *X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.*

### *XI.—Hindu Kings of Ohind.*

The Brahmin kings of Ohind (Waihind) are commonly called the "Hindu Kings of Kabul," but this is erroneous, as at the period (A.D. 860-950) during which they ruled, Kabul was in the hands of the Muhammadans. The Ohind kings belonged to the "Hindu Shahiya" dynasty, founded by the Brahmin minister of Lagaturman, who was probably the king of the Turki, or Kushan, dynasty of Kabul, when this city was occupied by the armies of Islam. The new Shahiya (Shahi) family established itself in the Punjab with its capital at Ohind (Udabhandapura) on the Indus above Atak. Here they reigned until Trilochana Pala, the last representative of the dynasty, was crushed by Mahmud of Ghazni about 1013 A.D. The Spalapati Deva of coins Nos. 1 and 2 of the Shillong collection is identified by Thomas and Cunningham with Kallar, whom Albiruni states to be the founder of the dynasty, but Vincent Smith is inclined to regard Spalapati as identical with Samanta, as both words mean "Military Commander." The commonest type of these coins is the "bull and horseman" (bull on one side and horseman on the other), but "elephant and lion" and "lion and peacock" are also found. Although the family lasted till 1013 A.D., the Deva series terminated about 950 A.D., and rulers with names ending in Pal take their place. The "bull and horseman" type was copied by the Tomara and Chauhan kings of Delhi and Ajmir, the Rajput dynasty mentioned in the next two sections, the Rajas of Kangra and the early Muhammadan Sultans of Delhi.

### *XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (c. 1080-1193 A.D.)*

The Gaharwar Rajput clan is one of the principal mediæval dynasties of Northern India, the chief kings of the line being Chandra Deva (end of the eleventh century), Madanapala (*circa* A.D. 1080—1115), Govinda Chandra (A.D. 1112—60), Vijaya Chandra (about A.D. 1160-69), and Jaya Chandra (A.D. 1169-

1193). After the capture of Kanauj in 1193 A.D. by Mu'izzud-din Muhammad Ibn Sam Ghori, the great majority of the clan retreated to Marwar (Rajputana), where their descendants are now known as Rathors. The coins of the Gaharwars are modelled chiefly on the "bull and horseman" type of Ohind, but also follow those of the Chedi dynasty of Central India, *i.e.*, the obverse has the Raja's name in bold characters, and the reverse a rudely-executed image of a goddess sitting cross-legged.

### *XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar* (1220-1260 *A.D.*)

Narwar, or Padmavati, a famous city near Gwalior, was originally the capital of Gunapati Naga, one of the kings of Northern India whom Samudra Gupta of the Imperial Gupta dynasty "forcibly rooted up" about 330 A.D. Without proceeding further to trace the history of Narwar, it will suffice to note that before the conquest of Narwar by Balban in 1251 A.D., Chahara Deva, one of the kings whose coins appear in this Catalogue, was described by the contemporary historian Minhaj-us-Siraj as "the greatest of the kings of Hindustan."

### *XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar.*

Some time after 1327 A.D., when Muhammad Ibn Tughlaq was Sultan of Delhi and the whole Dakhan had passed into the hands of the Muhammadan conqueror, the terror-stricken Hindus of the south united under the leadership of two Kanarese brothers —Bukka and Harihara. These two brothers founded the kingdom of Vijayanagar, round the capital city of the same name situated on the Tungabhadara river, a tributary of the Krishna. The kings of this line called themselves by the Kanarese title of Raya, instead of Raja, and the first king Bukka probably began to reign about 1335 A.D. About 1490 A.D. the dynasty founded by the two brothers came to an end, and was replaced by a second dynasty, with Nara Sinha, a usurping minister, as its first king. Again, in 1542, on the death of Achyuta-deva, the weakest king of the second dynasty, the Government passed into the hands of three brothers—Rama, Tiromala, and Venkatadari,—the first-named subsequently coming to the throne. By his arrogance he caused such offence to the Sultans of the five kingdoms into which the Bahmani kingdom had split up that they combined together to crush him. Rama Raya was defeated and slain in 1565 at a battle near the capital, which was then sacked "so effectually that it has ever since remained a ruin." For a hundred years more the family of Rama Raya continued to

exercise some sway over the Hindus of the south, but ultimately the territories of Vijayanagar passed into the hands of Aurangzeb. The coinage of the Vijayanagar kingdom, which consisted chiefly of gold, followed the southern types of pagoda and fanam, which will be dealt with in the next section. The Shillong collection includes only three gold specimens of Deva Raya II of the first dynasty, and one of Krishna Deva Raya of the second dynasty.

The history of the Vijayanagar coinage is contained in articles entitled "The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagar" by Professor Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, 1891, p. 301; *ibid*, Vol. XXI, p. 321; *ibid*, Vol. XXIII, p. 24; and Vol. XXV, p. 317. For the history of the dynasty itself, Mr. Sewell's article in Volume II of the *Imperial Gazetteer* may be consulted, as well as his book "A Forgotten Empire." A discussion of the kings of the three dynasties will also be found in Sir Walter Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*, p. 93.

### *XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India.*

Southern India was the refuge and is still the home of the Dravidian races. Unlike the plains of the north, the difficult nature of the country preserved it to a great extent from foreign influence, and this isolation had a marked effect on its coinage. It appears that in the earliest times of which there is any record the ancient punch-marked coins of silver and copper were current in the south. Later on, the southern coinage was principally gold. It is not known when the punch-marked coins ceased to be current, and when or how this gold coinage originated, but the earliest specimens of the gold currency are mere globules of metal. Gradually, these were flattened and became die-struck coins. The larger pieces, subsequently known to the English traders as *pagodas*, were called by the indigenes, *pon*, *hon*, or *varaha*, while the smaller pieces were known as *fanams*. A *pagoda* weighed approximately 52 grains, and was based on the weight of the *kalanju* seed ("Moluccа bean"), while the *fanam* had one-tenth this weight. A silver coin of the same weight as the *fanam* was called a *chakram*, and the copper *kasu* or "cash" represented in weight multiples of the *fanam* and are to be regarded as the equivalent of the cowries used in Bengal. This currency continued in use till 1833.

The Vira Raya *fanam* catalogued below was a very common type of the series. Sir Walter Elliot remarks (*Coins of Southern India*, page 146)— "They derive their origin from the rulers of

the small principalities on the Malabar coast, who first rose to eminence on the partition (*c.* 400 A.D.), of the Kerala (the coast district from Cape Comorin to Goa) amongst whom the Zamorin was conspicuous. In this view, I am supported by Buchanan's *Journal*, Vol. II, page 310), who states that they were struck at Calicut, the capital of that prince." The symbols and devices found on these *fanams* are almost unrecognisable. The outline of indistinct curved lines found sometimes on the obverse may be explained as a crude standing figure or as traces of *sankha* shell.

The capital of the Ganga dynasty of Kalinga, some of whose coins are also included in the collection, was in the Ganjam district, south of Cuttack.

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | PUNCH-MARKED |
| 1-3 | ... | Æ Irregular oblong 49·4, 49·6, 36·7; ·69, ·57, ·61. | ... | Various unrecognisable symbols. |
| 4 | ... | Æ. 24 gr. ·45 × ·15 (bar-shaped) | ... | Concave side shows parts of a wheel. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I. | | |
| COINS. | | |
| Two blank, one with unrecognisable symbol. | Received in 1905 from the Government of the United Provinces. | |
| Plain ... ... | Received in 1909 from the A. S. B. (one of a selection of duplicates). | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

SECTION—

APOLLODOTOS II, PHILOPATOR.—Probably son of Eukratides

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ... | Æ 34·5 ·65 | ... | Legend in Greek character round the bust of King, who wears a diadem—*Basilēos Sōtēros kai Philopatoros*; below *Apollodotou*. |
| 2 | ... | Æ 38·4 ·67 | ... | Similar, but almost illegible, and head much bigger. |
| 3 | ... | Æ 30·8 ·65 | ... | Similar, but *Philopatoros* only visible to right. |
| 4 | ... | Æ 35·6 ·67 | ... | Similar to No. 1 above; legend *Basileos...toros*; below *Apollodotou*. |
| 5 | ... | Æ 28·5 ·61 | ... | Similar to No. 3 above, but head bigger. Legend *Basileos* behind head, but the rest illegible. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

II.

KING OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN FRONTIER, *c.* 156—140 B.C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pallas holding ægis in left hand and with right hand hurling thunderbolt. Legend in Kharosthī script—*Maharajasa tradatasa Apaladatasa.* | Found in the Dera Ghazi Khan District; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1419, dated the 27th May 1907.) | Similar to *B. M. C.* No. 2, page 37, but different monograms. |
| Similar; mint mark is same as *B. M. C.* No. 6, page 37. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto but legend [*Maharajasa*—cut-off] *tradatasa* [*Apala*] *datasa*; mint mark is same as *B. M. C.* No. 3, page 37. | Ditto ... | Probably identical with *B. M. C.* No. 3, page 37, as mint mark is similar. |
| Same as (1) ... ... | Ditto ... | Apparently identical with *B. M. C.* No. 7, page 37, except for a mark to left. |
| Ditto; legend *Mahara . . . . . sa . . . ladatasa.* | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | **SECTION III.—** |
| | | | | **EARLY PART OF THE** |
| 1 | ... | AR 35·03 .60 | ... | Bust of king facing right, with a flat, brimless cap on head intersected by a number of upright strokes; hair gathered up in bobwig style close under the cap and a knot of hair extending over the ear and behind the head. The king, who has a pronounced Semitic nose, is clean shaven. Inscription in Greek and Roman characters (correct) round the bust :— PANNIW TAHAP... AC NAHAITANAC (*Rannio Kahar ..... as Nakapanas*). |
| 2 | ... | AR 42·4 ·59 | ... | Same as above but bust differs, and reading PANNIW TAHAPT.... (remainder cut away). |
| 3 | ... | AR 36·9 ·67 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but upper part of head obliterated and inscription PANNIWTAHAPAT AC NAHA (cut off). |
| 4 | ... | AR 34·4 ·63 | ... | Ditto, but AC of the second word defaced. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

## NAHAPAN'S COINS.

### SECOND CENTURY, A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thunderbolt and arrow with a small dot between, which probably stands for the sun. *Rajño ksaharatasa* (*Naha* cut away) *panasa* in Brahmi character; *Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa* in Kharoshthi character, *i.e.*, (coin of) "the King Nahapana, the Ksaharata." | Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.) | Thin coin. |
| Similar, but slightly obliterated and legend reads *Rajño ksaharatasa . . .* (*Nahapanas* defaced) *Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa* not distinctly visible. | Ditto. | |
| Similar to No. 1, but legend in Brahmi character is complete, that in Kharoshthi character reads *Rano chaharatasa . . .* (defaced). | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 1, but inscription in Brahmi character reads *Rajno ksaharatasa sa*, while that in Kharoshthi is complete. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | ... | Æ 28·8 ·61 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but the letter N written as И and H changed to Ε and inscription runs thus РАИИШ ΙΑΒΑΑ ΑΑΑΡΝΑΑ |
| 6 | ... | Æ 34·6 ·70 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but inscription РАИИШ ΙΑИΑΑΑС ΕИΑΑΡΝΑΑСС and face appears to be younger we. |
| 7 | ... | Æ 34·4 ·65 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but РАИ ИШ ΙΑИΑΑΝΑССΕ И; face younger (laughing). |
| 8 | ... | Æ 33·5 ·64 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but РАИИ ΙΑИΒΑΑΑССС ИΑΑΡ ΝΑΑССΕ and younger face. |
| 9 | ... | Æ 33·3 ·67 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but РАИ ИШ ΙΑИΑΑΑΑССС ИΑΑΡΝΑ (defaced). |
| 10 | ... | Æ 31·8 ·62 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but РАИ ИШ ΙΛΒΑΑΛССС ИΛ...ΝΛΛ and older face. |
| 11 | ... | Æ 30·2 ·63 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but РΛΝ ΝΙШ ΤΛΒΑΑ...ΝΛΛ ...wrinkled face. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | |
| Similar, but *Rajño ksaharatasa Naha* . . . . in Brahmi and *Rāno chaharatasa Naha* . . . . in Kharoshthi scripts. | Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.) | |
| Similar to No. 1, but Brahmi inscription complete. | Ditto. | |
| Similar to No. 1, but (*Raj*) *no ksaharatasa* . . . . . remainder defaced. | D tto. | |
| Same as No. 6 ... ... | Ditto | |
| Similar to No. 1, but arrow defaced . . . . *haratasa Nahapanasa* in Brahmi script legends in Kharosthi complete but partly obliterated. | D'tto. | |
| Same as No. 6. [Both Brahmi and Kharōsthi inscriptions complete, and very clear.] | Ditto.. | |
| Similar to No. 1, but legend defaced, except *Nahapanasa* both in Brahmi and Kharosthi characters. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | ... | AR 32·4 ·70 | ... | Upper part of the head defaced. Marginal legend, ... ΑΝΒΑΑΑCCC Ν ΑΑ Ρ Ν ΑΑ |
| 13 | ... | AR 36·8 ·60 | ... | Same as No. 1, but younger and better nourished. Legend :— ΡΑΝΝΙΩ ΕΝΑΑ remainder cut away. |
| 14 | ... | AR 35·8 ·62 | ... | Same as No. 13, but ΡΑΝ ΝΙΩ ΕΑ ... ΝΑΝ |
| 15 | ... | AR 31·7 ·65 | ... | Same as No. 13, but perforted, having two holes. Legend is partly defaced and fragmentary. |
| | | | *Coins of* SATKARNI I, *counter-struck* | |
| 16 | ... | AR 34·2 ·63 | ... | On the reverse of Nahapan, a *chaitya* counter-stamped in the centre, surrounded by the inscription in the Brahmi characters *Rāno Gotamiputasa* ..... (original inscription faintly visible) [*Sri Satakar*] *nisa*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Same as No. 1, but about half of the marginal inscription defaced; and the portion which is visible reads . . . *tasa Nahapanasa* (in Brahmi) and . . . *sa Nahapanasa* (in Kharosthi scripts). | Found in 1906, in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907). | |
| Same as No. 1, but *Rajno* . . . . cut off; *Rāno Chaharatasa* in Kharosthi scripts. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 1, but *Rajno Ksaharatasa Naha* in Brahmi, and *Rāno Chaharatasa* character. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 1, but Brahmi and Kharosthi legends are all complete and easily readable. | Ditto. | |
| *on the Nahapan Coins.* | | |
| Ujjain symbol ✠ counterstruck on the centre of the bust of Nahapan without any inscription. Original inscription not completely obliterated. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17 | ... | AR 34·0 ·70 | ... | *Chaitya* as in No. 16, but counterstamped on the obverse of Nahapan and the Brahmi inscription ... *tara Sri Satakarni* (*sa*). |
| 18 | ... | AR 35·1 ·69 | ... | Same as No. 16, but *Chaitya* and counterstamped inscription *tamiputa*. Original legend both in Kharosthi and Brahmi distinctly visible. |
| 19 | ... | AR 35·1 ·65 | ... | Same as No. 16, but inscription ... *miputasa Sri Sata*. |
| 20 | ... | AR 39·7 ·72 | ... | Same as No. 17, but *Chaitya* and inscription *ta* Original inscription not totally effaced. |
| 21 | ... | AR 28·5 ·63 | ... | Same as No. 17, but *Chaitya* and absence of counterstruck inscription. |
| 22 | ... | AR 34·5 ·62 | ... | Ditto but *Chaitya* and inscription *Gota*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| As No. 6, but counterstamped on the reverse. | As of No. 1. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 17, but symbol | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 17, but identically counterstamped. Only this part of the symbol is visible. | Ditto. | |
| Not counterstamped at all ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | KUSHAN |
| | | | | SITA, ONE OF THE RULING CHIEFS IN THE PUNJAB AND NEIGHBOURING |
| 1 | ... | AV 119·5 ·78 | ... | King at altar wearing coat and pointed cap ; long sceptre adorned with ribbons in his left hand ; trident with ribbons over altar. Legends vertically arranged, *shaka* on the right margin, under arm *Sita* and on the left *Bha* for mint town. |
| | | | | SE |
| 2 | ... | AV 119·2 ·75 | ... | Similar (co arser workmanship), but *Sena* in tead of *Sita* and *Vi* for mint town. |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | COINS OF THE GUPTA DYNASTY— |
| | | | | SKANDA GUPTA, |
| 1 | ... | AR 128·1 ·77 | ... | King standing, grasping bow with left hand, and right hand extended across Garuda standard. Legend *Skanda* vertically under left arm ; marginal legend *Sri* . . . . . defaced. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

IV.

COINS.

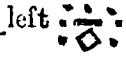
COUNTRIES DURING THE THIRD AND FOURTH CENTURIES A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Throned goddess *Ardochsho* facing and holding cornucopia. | Found in the Peshawar district (A. S. B.'s letter, No. 1083, dated the 8th April 1907). | Ref. Cunningham, Class B, Numismatic Chronicle, 1893, and p. 89 of I. M C., Vol. I. |
| NA. | | |
| Similar, instead of cornucopia a flower. | Ditto ... | *Cf.* Notes on Indo-Scythian coinage by R. D. Banerji, *J. A. S. B.*—Numismatic Supplement, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1908, page 91. |

V

ABOUT 320-540 A.D.

ABOUT 455-480 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goddess on lotus-seat with noose in right and lotus in left hand. Legend *Sri Vikra ma (ditya)*— 'Sun of strength.' Monogram to left  | Found in the Midnapur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B. | Similar to No. 8; pl. 16, *I. M. C.*, Vol. I, in which the reading on reverse should be as here. |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | THE TRAIKUTA |
| | | | | ABOUT A.D. |
| 1, 2 & 3 | ... | AR (base) 34·3,33·6 34·6 | ... | Bust of king ... ... |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | COINS OF THE MAUKHARIS— |
| | | | | AVANTI |
| 1 | ... | AR (base) 34·1 ·47 | ... | Head of king facing left, with a crescent on the back of his head. No traces of date before the face. |
| 2 | ... | AR (base) 34·5 ·58 | ... | Same as above; crescent with knobs at each end; traces of date before face. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

## VI.

### DAHRAGANA (DHARSENA).

456.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A circle of dots enclosing legend *Maharajendra* (*datta*) *putra parama* (*Vaishnava*) *Sri Maharaja* (*Dahragana*) and a *Chaitya* at centre. | Found in the Poona District. | Similar in appearance to the coins of Nahapan and the later Satraps of Western India, and also to the silver series of Gupta coins, which were modelled on those of the Satraps. |

## VII.

### SIXTH CENTURY A.D.

### VARMAN, *c.* 556—570 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A peacock with tail spread facing left. Inscription beginning above the peacock's head runs (*Vajitavani*) *Avanipati Sri* [*A*] *vanti Varman Deva j* (*ayati*).<br>Sri Avanti Varman, lord of the earth, having subdued the earth, is victorious. | Found in the Bara Banki district; presented in 1906 by the Government of the United Provinces. | |
| Peacock with tail spread facing left. Legend *Vijitavanir Avanitpate.....*, but the name of king is not discernible. Probably the same as No. 9 of Burn's Maukhari, Pl. | Found in the Fyzabad district; presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces. | *Cf.* Burn, *J. R. A. S.*, Oct. 1906, pp. 843-850. |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | **MAUKHARI** |
| | | | | **PRATAPA SILA (PRABHAKARA-** |
| 3 | ... | Æ (base) 34·3 ·50 | ... | Same as No. 2 ... |
| | | | | **SILADITYA (HARSHA),** |
| 4 | ... | Æ 34·7 ·50 | ... | As No. 2, but crescent without knobs. |
| | | | | **SECTION** |
| | | | | **SASSANIAN AND** |
| | | | | *Sassanian King*— |
| 1 | ... | Æ 56·5 1·3 | Aham ... | Bust of king; crown surmounted by spreading wings enclosing star in crescent; three similar stars and crescents on margin. Legend in old Persian *Afzud* (increase) *Khusrub* (also read *Khūsrui* or *Hūslūi*). Illegible figures on margin, probably indicating 36. |
| 2 | ... | Æ 58·0 1·26 | Ral ... | Ditto, but head different and looks younger; this is perhaps due to its being of different mint. Marginal figures are absent. |

*Vide* also Historical Notes in the

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| COINS—*contd.* | | |
| VARDHANA) *c.* 600 A.D. | | |
| Same as No. 2 ... ... | Found in the Fyzabad district; presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces. | *Cf.* Burn, *J. R. A. S.*, Oct. 1906, pp. 843-850. |
| 606—648 A.D. | | |
| Ditto; the same as Burn's No. 14 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| VIII. | | |
| INDO-SASSANIAN. | | |
| *Khusru II*, 590—628 *A.D.** | | |
| In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each—four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle. Date seems to be *Shashsih* (36) on the left and mint *Aham* on the right. | Received in 1909 from A. S. B. | *I. M. C.*, Vol. I, Pl. XXIV, No. 11. |
| Ditto, but date seems to be *hafsih* (37) and mint *Ral.* | Ditto ... | *I. M. C.*, Vol. I, No. 11, pp. 229. |

* Introduction to Part II of this Catalogue.

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | INDO-SASSANIAN |
| 3 | ... | AR<br>61·5<br>1·22 | Shi ... | As No. 2, but head very slightly different. |
| 4-8 | ... | AR<br>56·7, 59·6, 57·9, 59·1 57·8<br>·88, ·75, ·70 ·71, ·73 | ... | Indications (doubtful) of Sassanian bust. |
| 9 | ... | AR<br>60·2<br>·85 | ... | Ditto, *Śri Ha* in front of head... |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | GADHAIYA CURRENCY OF RAJPUTANA |
| 1 | ... | AR<br>(Debased)<br>60·7<br>·45 | ... | Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; face not discernible, resembling a mallet or globe-headed stud, ear extremely elongated (larger than head) and separated from the latter; meaningless lines and dots to right. |
| 2 & 3 | ... | AR<br>(Debased)<br>61·5, 60·5<br>·43, ·45 | ... | Ditto Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| COINS—*contd.* | | |
| In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each —four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle, but date *Sih* (?) and mint *Shi*. | Received in 1909 from A. S. B. | *I. M. C.*, Vol. I, No. 6, p. 228. |
| Indications of Sassanian altar, with attendants. | Received in 1905 from the A. S. B. | Six specimens of similar type differing very slightly from one another. |
| Ditto, *tya* (?) above ... | Received in 1909 from the A. S. B. | On the A. S. B. envelope this coin is ascribed to Harsha Vardhana with a ref. to *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. I, Pl. XXXIII : but in view of Harsha's other coins described in the Maukhari section this can only be regarded as extremely doubtful. |
| IX. | | |
| AND GUJARAT FROM ABOUT 750 TO 1100 A.D. | | |
| Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar. | Found in the Narsingpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B. | Thick dumpy pieces. *Cf.* (1) *J. A. S. B.*, 1904, pp. 370-372, Vol. LXII, Part I, No. 4 ; (2) *I. M. C.*, Vol. I, pp. 240-241. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. Less perfect duplicates. |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | GADHAIYA |
| | | | | *Transitional piece (less thick* |
| 4 | ... | Æ 57·0 ·59 | ... | Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; head of king recognizable; no wings to head dress; and meaningless lines and curves in front of face. |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | HINDU COINAGE |
| 1 | ... | Æ 117·0 ·85 | ... | Utterly barbarous copy of the Kushan standing king, *ke* below left arm. |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | HINDU KINGS OF OHIND, COMMONLY |
| | | | | SPALAPATI DEVA,—LATE IN |
| 1 | ... | Æ 47·7 ·69 | ... | Recumbent humped bull with trappings; trident with curved sides on rump. Legend above the bull in Nagri character—*Sri Spalapati (Deva)* |
| 2 | ... | Æ 46·5 ·72 | ... | Ditto, but trident rubbed away, and only a few curves on rump are visible. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| COINS—*contd.* | | |
| *than the above*) *and of purer silver.* | | |
| Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar. | Found in the Ratnagiri district; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 25th May 1906.) | *Cf.* No. 10 of *I. M. C.* Vol. I, p. 240. |
| X. | | |
| OF KASHMIR. | | |
| Barbarous copy of seated goddess. Legend *Śrī.* | Found in the Moradabad district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. 377 XII T.T.C. dated the 2nd March 1909). | *I. M. C.* Vol. I, pp. 267-73. |
| XI. | | |
| CALLED "KINGS OF KABUL." | | |
| NINTH CENTURY. | | |
| King in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance with point downwards, and in left hand an uncertain object. Traces of *Śrī* behind the king. In front of horse, below its neck, numerals— ∧ ⌐ ◡ 827 (?) | Found in the Shahpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B. | "Bull and Horseman" type. *Cf. I. M. C.*, Vol. I, p. 246. |
| Ditto, but all defaced; no numeral. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | OHIND |
| | | | | SAMANTA DEVA— |
| 1 | ... | Æ 50·3 ·73 | ... | Bull below as on coins of Spalapati Deva, but rather more distinct in outline. Legend above the bull in Nagri character—*Sri Samanta Deva.* |
| 2 | ... | Æ 51·4 ·75 | ... | Similar ... ... |
| 3 | ... | Æ 50·6 ·70 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 4 | ... | Æ 47·6 ·65 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | THE GAHARWAR (RATHOR) |
| | | | | MADANA-PALA, |
| 1 | ... | B 51·6 ·60 | ... | Horseman (ruler). Marginal legend in Nagri character—*Madana-pala deva.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| COINS—*contd.* | | |
| LATE NINTH OR EARLY TENTH CENTURY. | | |
| King in armour on horseback, as on coins of Spalapati Deva (but clear r), behind him *Bhi*(kutila) "over horse's head ." Numerals ५।१ on the right margin in front of the horse. | As previous one ... | *Cf. I. M. C.*, Vol. 1, p. 247. |
| Similar, but numerals illegible | Ditto. | |
| Ditto; numerals 814, but over horse's head. | Found in the Gujranwala district; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 751, dated the 13th March 1907). | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| XII. | | |
| DYNASTY OF KANAUJ. | | |
| ABOUT 1080—1115 A.D. | | |
| Recumbent bull; marginal legend in Nagri script, *Madhava Sri Sam* (*anta*). [Madhava is a name of the demi-god Krishna.] | ... | "Bull and Horseman" type, *I. M. C.*, Vol. 1, p. 260. |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | GOVINDA-CHANDRA. |
| 2 | ... | AJ<br>60·1<br>·80 | ... | Three-line legend in old Nagri script—(1) *Srimad (Go)*, (2) *vinda Chandra*, (3) *Deva*, followed by a *trisul*, probably a mint mark. |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | THE DYNASTY OF NARWAR (NORTH |
| | | | | MALAYA VARMA— |
| 3 | 1288<br>[1231<br>A. D.] | Billon (oval)<br>35·3<br>·57 | ... | A crudely-executed figure of horseman. |
| | | | | CHAHARA DEVA— |
| 2 | ... | B or Æ<br>55·4<br>·60 | ... | King (horseman) in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance and in left hand an uncertain object. Legend *Sri Cha* behind and *ra* in front of the king (horseman), the horse faces to right. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ABOUT 1112—60 A.D. | | |
| Seated goddess (Lakshmi) in rude outline. | Presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces. | 'Seated Goddess' type. Ref. No. 1, p. 260 of *I. M. C.* Vol. 1. |

XIII.

ERN INDIA—NOT FAR FROM GWALIOR).

ABOUT 1220—32 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Three-lined legend in old Sanskrit character—(1) *Sri mad Ma*, (2) *laya Va*[r]*mma Deva*, 1288. (*Samvat*, = 1231 *A.D.*) | Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. $\frac{1245}{\text{T. T. 24}}$, dated the 30th July 1908). | Ref. *Th. Chron.*, p. 74, No. 43 and *I. M. C.* Vol. 1, p. 262. |
| ABOUT 1232-60 A.D. | | |
| Recumbent humped bull, with trappings, facing to the left side of the coin. Trident on rump, marginal legend, extending from the left to the top, *Asavari Sri Samanta* (*Deva*). | ... | 'Bull and Horseman' type; *cf. I. M. C.*, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 262. |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | KINGDOM OF |
| | | | | FIRST |
| | | | | DEVA RAYA II, ABOUT |
| 1 | ... | AV 52·2 ·45 | ... | Three-lined legend in Nagri character, (1) *Sri Pra*, (2) *tapa Deva* (3) *Raya*. The upper half of the word "*Raya*" is visible. |
| 2 | ... | AV 52·3 ·44 | ... | Ditto, "*Raya*" is fully visible, but *Pra* of *Pratapa* gone. |
| 3 | ... | AV 52·2 ·44 | ... | Ditto, *Pra* of *Pratapa* is visible. |
| | | | | KRISHNA DEVA RAYA, |
| 4 | ... | AV 52·3 ·43 | ... | Seated figures of Vishnu, with chauk and chakram. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| XIV. | | |
| VIJAYANAGAR. DYNASTY. 1422-47 A.D. | | |
| God and goddess seated ... | Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S. | Ref. *I. M. C.*, Vol. 1, p. 323. |
| Ditto ... ... | Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| DYNASTY. 1509-30 A. D. | | |
| Nagri legend *Sri Prata()pa Kri(shna Raya).* | Found in the Kurnul district; presented by the Madras Government (letter No. 204, dated the 25th March 1908, from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras). | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | SECTION |
| | | | | PAGODAS AND FANAMS |
| | | | | VARAHA OR PAGODA |
| 1 | (Probable date, 14 century A.D.) | AV 50·0 ·40 | ... | A figure which may be the *linga*. |
| | | | | VIRA RAYA OR |
| 2 | ... | AV 5·8 ·30 | ... | Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali. |
| 3 | ... | AV 5·9 ·34 | ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

## XV.

## OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

COIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A figure which may be the *yoni*, or *linga* and *yoni* combined. | Found in the Ratnagiri district. B. B. R. A. S.'s, letter of 9th May 1906. | Part I, J. A. S. B., No. 1, 1883, p. 41; also Pl. I, figure 8. |
| RASI FANAMS. | | |
| Doubtful device, and rows of dots. | Found in the Coimbatore district; received from the Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, (letter No. 205, dated the 25th March 1908). | "Concerning these coins Mr. Logan writes, in the Manual of the Malabar district, that '*Rasi*' means a sign of the Zodiac, so it is supposed the 12 dots are the 12 signs of the Zodiac, and the two separate dots are the sun and moon."—Mr. Edgar Thurston, Superintendent of Government Museum, Madras (letter No. 205, dated the 25th March 1908). |
| Ditto ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | ... | AT 5·7 ·33 | ... | Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali. |
| 5 | ... | AT 5·8 ·34 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 6 | ... | AT 5·4 ·35 | ... | Twelve pellets and line ... |
| | | | | CHAKRAMS OF THE SAME |
| 7 | ... | AT 5·6 ·25 | ... | Curved line and two pellets ... |
| | | | | COPPER CASH (KASU), AND |
| 8 | ... | Æ 9·8 ·3 | ... | Shell in a circle with marginal dots. This is called single cash. |
| 9 | ... | Æ 16·1 ·45 | ... | Double cash with obscure marks |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Doubtful device, and rows of dots. | As No. 2. | |
| Ditto ... | Received with letter No. 1491, dated the 16th October 1908, from the Director General of Archæology, India. | |
| *Nandipoda* symbol with 9 pellets. | Ditto. | |
| PERIOD AS THE GOLD FANAMS. | | |
| *Nandipada* symbol ... | Ditto. | |
| MULTIPLES OF THE SAME. | | |
| Symbol enclosed half by marginal semi-circle and dots. | Ditto ... | I. M. C., Vol. I, pp. 316-317. |
| Unrecognisable marks ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Date. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | ... | Æ 21·4 ·45 | ... | Four cash, with traces of legend and unrecognisable marks. |
| 11 | ... | Æ 53·1 ·61 | ... | Eight cash indicating probably the figure of a goddess. |

## THE GANGA DYNASTY

### ANANTAVARMA CHORAGANGA

*Gold Fanam*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Æ 6·7 ·43 | ... | Telugu regnal date, namely *sa* [*mvat*] above, and figure '1' below. |
| 2 | 4 | Æ 7·2 ·4 | ... | Ditto, but *sa* 4 ... |
| 3 | 4 (?) | Æ 5·9 ·43 | ... | Ditto, but *sa* 4 (?) ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Unrecognisable marks ... | Received with letter No. 1491, dated 16th Oct. 1908, from the Director General of Archæology, India. | |
| Symbols consisting of battle-axe, animal, etc. | Ditto. | |

## OF KALINGA.

1075—1146 A.D.

(*Cirular*).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Recumbent bull. Symbols above and in front. | Found in the Raipur district; presented by the Government of Central Provinces (Director of Agriculture's letter No. $\frac{971}{12}$, dated the 17th March 1909). | |
| Ditto ... ... | Not known ... | I. M. C., Vol. I p. 314, No. 1. |
| Ditto ... ... | Same as No. 1 above. | |

# PART II.

## COINS OF THE SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.

## PART II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.

### INTRODUCTION.

This part deals with the coins of the earlier Muhammadan dynasties that ruled over India. With the exception of the Muhammadan Governors of Sind and Multan in the first and second centuries of the *Hijra*, these may be defined as the Sultans of Dehli and their contemporaries. The only contemporary Muhammadan line of rulers, with coins existing in the Cabinet, that is omitted from this part is the series of Governors and Kings in Bengal. The coins of these are dealt with in Part III, together with the coins of other sovereigns who formerly ruled over portions of the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The following are the several sections into which Part II has been divided:—

Section I.—Early Muhammadan Governors of Sind.
„ II.—Sultans of Dehli.
„ III.—Early Muhammadan contemporaries of the Sultans of Dehli.
„ IV.—Bahmanis of Gulbarga.
„ V.—'Adil Sháhis.
„ VI.—Sharqi Kings of Jaunpur.
„ VII.—Kings of Málwa.
„ VIII.—Kings of Gujarát.

After the death of the Prophet in 632 A.D. the khalifs chiefly devoted their energies to extending their temporal and spiritual dominion to the furthest possible limits. In the earliest days of conquest the Muhammadans were not very anxious to issue coins of their own pattern, but adopted the types which were current in the conquered areas.

A change, however, in this respect occurred about 76 A.H., or 63 years after the death of the Prophet, when Abdul-Malik began to observe strictly the Islamic rule which prohibits the drawing, or representation, of living objects.

On the early coins of the khalifs the legends were pious phrases from the Qurán, and nothing else was given except the date and the mint (on silver issues). Shortly afterwards, the name of the Khalif or Governor began to appear; and subsequently titles and other particulars regarding the Rulers were added, which displaced to a great extent the religious phrases.

Another reason for displacing the latter was the idea that it would be sacrilege to allow infidels to handle coins with such legends. The language used on Musalman coins in India is either Arabic or Persian, but in a few instances Sanskrit and Hindi words also occur. The ornamentation consists chiefly in the arrangement and grouping of letters and inscriptions. Dots in groups or singly, curved lines and sprigs of flowers were also stamped on coins with the evident purpose of improving their appearance.

The Muhammadan coins are specially noteworthy for the honorary and regal titles of the kings and emperors found on them, as well as for the occurrence of poetical legends. Chronograms also occur, besides symbols indicating the places of mintage and the States to which the coins belong. The denominations of the coins are numerous, *e.g.*, Dinar, Káni, Muhur, Rupia, Tankah, Dám, Fulus, etc. Ordinarily, the Hijra date is used on Musalman coins, but after becoming Emperor of India Akbar introduced a new era, called Ilahi, dating from his accession in 963 A.H.

## SECTION I.—EARLY MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

After the death of the Prophet, the invasion of India was first attempted by Muhammadans by way of the sea, but it was not pursued, as the second Khalifah 'Umar (634-43 A.D.) was not much in favour of naval expeditions. This was, however, renewed during the Khalifat of Walíd (705-15 A.D.) and Muhammad ibn Qásim, son-in-law of Hajjáj, the then Governor of Persia, advanced through Baluchistan and occupied Sind. He subsequently proceeded as far as Multan and the foot of the Himalayas; but in 715 A.D. he was recalled by Sulaiman, brother and successor to Walíd, and put to death. The Muhammadans, however, retained their hold on Sind and Multan until at least the middle of the eleventh century, but did not succeed in utilising their position to extend their dominion over the rest of India. It is noteworthy, however, that the only two coins of these early Muhammadan Governors in the Collection are presentations from a find in the district of Ajmir, which seems to point to an extension of authority over the whole of Rajputana.

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SECTION I—EARLY |
| | | | | | BANU |
| 1 | ... | ... | AR. 8·0 ·37 | [Sind] ... | با لله بنو<br>عمر و یه ا لنصر<br>*Balla Banu 'Umrwiya al-nasir.* |
| | | | | | BANU |
| 2 | ... | ... | AR. 10·5 ·36 | [Sind] ... | [با لله] بنو ·<br>علی و یه<br>ا لنصر<br>*[Ba'llah] Banu 'Aliwiya al nasir.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

## MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

### 'UMRWIYA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| لا<br>محمد<br>[ر]سو[ل]<br>الله<br>عمر<br>*Lillah Muhammad Rasu(l) allah 'Umr.* | Found in the Ajmir district; presented by the Government of Rajputana (A. S. B.'s letter No. 736, dated the 16th March 1907). | *Cf.* Rodgers' I. M. C., Part II, page 9, "Silver Sind Coins." |

### 'ALIWIYA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| لله<br>محمد<br>[ر]سول<br>Traces of { الله / علي }<br>*Lillah Muhammad Rasul allah 'Ali.* | Ditto ... | Ditto, page 10. |

## SECTION II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI.

The most recent summary of the numismatic history of the Sultans of Dehli is that given by Mr. Vincent Smith in the "Imperial Gazetteer" (Vol. II, pages 143-146). As no better account can be given, Mr. Smith's remarks will now be quoted *in extenso*.

"The first serious Muslim attack on the interior Indian kingdoms was made towards the close of the tenth century by Subuktgín, king of Ghazni, who defeated a formidable confederacy of princes, and established his authority at Peshawar. His more famous son, Mahmud of Ghazni, devoted the greater part of his reign of thirty-two years (A.D. 998-1030) to making plundering raids into India, and has thus some claim to be regarded as an Indian sovereign. He struck coins which are remarkable for possessing a marginal legend in Sanskrit, explanatory of the Arabic inscription (*Thomas*, page 48). His son Masaud, and his grandson Maudud, also struck coins at the same mint copied from the 'Bull and Horseman' type of the kings of Ohind, and did not hesitate to violate the strict rule of the Koran by placing the images of creatures on their coins. So far as is known these are the earliest Muhammadan coins struck in India which bear images (C. C. N. I., page 60). Notwithstanding its defiance of a fundamental rule of religion, the innovation maintained its ground, and the Muhammadan kings of Ghazi and North-Western India continued to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device up to the time of Balban (A.D. 1265).

The real founder of the Musalman dominion in India was Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, otherwise known with embarrassing Oriental redundancy as Shahab-ud-din, or Muhammad Ghori (A.D. 1193-1205). His Ghazni coins follow the old style of the khalifas of Baghdad; but his Indian coins, which are extremely numerous, usually exhibit the Ohind device of the 'Bull and Horseman,' and are mostly composed of billon, an alloy of copper and silver, mingled in irregular and widely varying proportions. This exceedingly inconvenient currency, the value of which could only be determined by assay or touch, was borrowed from the contemporary Hindu princes and the prejudices of the conquered Indians were further humoured by the use of bilingual legends and the native scale of weights. Certain gold coins struck by Muhammad bin Sam in the Gangetic valley actually bear the image of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi. Images then disappear from the Muhammadan coinage of India

and are not again seen until the unorthodox Akbar and his son Jahangir ventured to reintroduce them on some limited issues.

Altamsh (Iltitmish), the most notable of the Turkish slave kings of Dehli, who erected the Kutb Minar, kept his mint busy during his reign (A.D. 1210-35), and emitted a copious currency, chiefly in billon, comprising many varieties. His daughter Razia (1205-87), as has been mentioned, was the last sovereign of Dehli to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device. He struck a large number of silver coins of orthodox type, and a few gold pieces in the same style, besides small change in copper and billon.

The next notable reign from the numismatic point of view is that of Alauddin Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1295-1315), the conqueror of the south. His silver, copper and billon coins are extremely abundant, and his gold pieces are not very rare. Some of his gold coins, inferior in purity to the standard coinage, seem to have been manufactured out of the treasure plundered from the Hindu kings of the south.

This able monarch's worthless son, Kutbuddin Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1316-20), introduced an innovation in the Muhammadan series by reverting to the old Hindu square form of coin, which continued to be used from time to time until the reign of Shah Jahan.

Muhammad, son of Tughlak (1324-51 A.D.), one of the strangest figures in history, who was 'learned, merciless, religious, and mad' has been called by Mr. Thomas the 'prince of moneyers.' The title was justly earned by the variety and beauty of his coins, which surpass those of all other Indian sovereigns in the elegance of their Arabic legends. This mad king tried to replenish his treasury by the simple expedient of coining brass in vast quantities and ordaining that it should be accepted as silver. In order to induce his subjects to accept this arrangement, the legends on the coins informed holders that 'truly he who obeys the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlak, obeys God,' and enjoined upon them the Koranic command to 'obey God and the Prophet, and those in authority.' But pious maxims affirming the divine right of kings, even when backed by the power of a cruel despot, failed to compel the acceptance of brass as silver; and a century after the tyrant's death, 'mountains' of the rejected coins piled up in his fort of Tughlakábád testified to the failure of his crude finance (*Thomas*, p. 247, note).

Muhammad bin Tughlak having gained the throne by parricide, laid great stress upon the recognition of his title by the acknowledged head of the Musulman world—the khalifa of Egypt, who had succeeded to the honours formerly enjoyed by the rulers of Damascus and Baghdad. When his desired recognition was secured in about the middle of his reign, the Indian monarch discontinued the use of his own name on the coinage and substituted that of the Egyptian khalifa. Coins of this class are common.

The coinage of the succeeding kings of the Tughlak and Lodi dynasties offers little of interest. Ibrahim, the last Lodi king, was decisively defeated at Panipat in 1526 by Babar, the founder of the dynasty of the 'Great Moguls.' The coins of Babar followed foreign models.

Sher Shah, the Afghan rival of Babar's son Humayun, is entitled to the honour of establishing the reformed system of currency, which lasted throughout the Moghul period, was maintained by the East India Company down to 1835, and is the basis of the existing British currency. He finally abolished the inconvenient billon coinage of mixed metal, and struck well-executed pieces in gold, silver, and copper, to a fixed standard of both weight and fineness. His silver rupees, which weigh 180 grains, and contain 175 grains of pure silver, being thus practically equal in value to the modern rupee, often have the king's name in *Nagari* characters in addition to the usual Arabic inscriptions. The coins of the other kings of the struggling Suri dynasty are similar, but much less numerous."

| | A. H. | A. D. |
|---|---|---|
| *Turks.* | | |
| 1. Muhammad I ibn Sām ... | ... 589 | 1193 |
| 2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak ... | ... 602 | 1205 |
| 3. Aram Shah ... ... | ... 607 | 1210 |
| 4. Shams-ud-din Altamsh ... | ... 607 | 1210 |
| 5. Rukn-ud-din Firuz I ... | ... 633 | 1235 |
| 6. Raziya ... ... ... | ... 634 | 1236 |
| 7. Muizz-ud-din Bahram ... | ... 637 | 1239 |
| 8. 'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud ... | ... 639 | 1241 |
| 9. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud I ... | ... 644 | 1246 |
| 10. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban ... | ... 664 | 1265 |
| 11. Mu'izz-ud-din Kaiqubad ... | ... 686 | 1287 |
| 12. Shams-ud-din Kaiumurs ... | ... 689 | 1290 |
| *Khaljis.* | | |
| 13. Jalal-ud-din Firuz II ... | ... 689 | 1290 |
| 14. Rukn-ud-din Ibrahim I ... | ... 695 | 1295 |
| 15. 'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II | ... 695 | 1295 |
| 16. Shihab-ud-din 'Umar ... | ... 715 | 1315 |
| 17. Qutub-ud-din Mubarak I ... | ... 716 | 1316 |
| 18. Nasir-ud-din Khusru ... | ... 720 | 1320 |
| *Tughlaqs.* | | |
| 19. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I... | ... 720 | 1320 |
| 20. Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq | ... 725 | 1324 |
| 21. Firuz III ... | ... 752 | 1351 |
| 22. Tughlaq II ... | ... 790 | 1388 |
| 23. Abubakr ... ... | ... 791 | 1388 |
| 24. Muhammad IV ibn Firuz ... | ... 792 | 1389 |
| 25. Sikandar I (Humayun Khan) | ... 795 | 1392 |
| 26. Mahmud II ... ... | ... 795 | 1392 |
| 27. Nasrat (Interregnum) ... | 797-802 | 1394-9 |
| 28. Daulat Khan Lodi ... | ... 815 | 1412 |
| *Saiyids.* | | |
| 29. Khizr Khan ... ... | ... 817 | 1414 |
| 30. Muizz-ud-din Mubarak II ... | ... 824 | 1421 |
| 31. Muhammad V ibn Farid ... | ... 837 | 1433 |
| 32. 'Ala-ud-din Alim Shah ... | ... 849 | 1445 |
| *Lodis.* | | |
| 33. Bahlul ... ... | ... 855 | 1451 |
| 34. Nizam Khan Sikandar II... | ... 894 | 1488 |
| 35. Ibrahim II ... ... | ... 923 | 1517 |
| *Suris.* | | |
| 36. Sher Shah (Sher Khan) ... | ... 946 | 1539 |
| 37. Islam Shah or Salim Shah ... | ... 952 | 1545 |
| 38. Muhammad 'Adil ... | ...960-64 | 1552-56 |
| 39. Ibrahim III ... ... | ... 962 | 1554 |
| 40. Sikandar III ... ... | ... 962 | 1554 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | **SECTION II.—SULTANS** |
| | | | | | **I.—MUHAMMAD IBN SÂM,** |
| 1 | ... | ... | B 51·8 ·60 | ... | Bull as on the coins of the Hindu Kings of Kabul. Legend in Nagri [*Muhammad*] *Sami*. |
| 2 | ... | ... | B 53·0 ·62 | ... | Duplicate; *Sri Muh*(*ammad Sami*) |
| 3 | ... | ... | B 53·3 ·57 | ... | Triplicate; *Sri* ..... S(*ami*) |
| 4 | ... | ... | B 53·0 ·55 | [Delhi] ... | Similar; *Sri Muhammad Sami* in Nagri character. |
| 5 | ... | ... | B 53.2 .55 | [Sind] ... | Similar, but bull debased; inscription in straight line above, in old Nagri character *Sri Muhamma*[*d*]. |
| | | | | | **IV.—SHAMSUDDIN ALTAMSH,** |
| 6 | ... | ... | B 53·8 ·53 (slightly oval). | ... | شمش الدنيا<br>والدين ابوالمظفر<br>التمش السلطان[ا]<br>*Shams ud duniya waddin Abu al Muzaffar Altamsh as Sultan.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| OF DEHLI. | | |
| 589-602 A.H ; 1193-1205 A.D. | | |
| Horseman defaced. Legend in Nagri, (*Ha*)*mira*. | Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | Ref. *Th. Chron.* No. 10 and of I.M. C., No. 10, page 18. |
| *Sri* behind the horseman and *Hamira* in front. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| ..... (*Hami*)*ra* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces. | B. M. C., No. 12. |
| Horseman in *Tughra* composed of *As Sultan alazim Muhammad ibn Sami*. السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام | Ditto ... | B. M. C., No. 17. |
| 607-633 A. H ; 1210-1235 A.D. | | |
| Horseman ; *Sri* behind and *Ha*-[*mirah*] in front of horseman. | Ditto | Ref. B. M. C., No. 51. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | WITH CHAHADA |
| 7 | ... | ... | B 48·5 ·62 | ... | Bull to left, *trisul* on hind quarter. Around in Nagri characters—*Asha vari Sri Shamsurala deva.* |
| | | | | | VI.—JALALAT-UD-DIN RAZIYA, |
| 8 | ... | ... | Æ 31 ·45 | ... | In rayed circle:— رضيه Raziya. |
| | | | | | IX.—NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD, |
| 9 | 650 (?) | ... | AR 168 1·04 | ... | Area enclosed in double square inscribed in a circle—three dots in each side segment. فى عهد الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين *Fi Ahad al Imam al Musta-'sim Amir al Mu'minin*—in the time of the Imam al Musta'sim, the Commander of the Faithful. Margin ضرب خمسين وستمائة ٦٥٠ |
| 10 | [66]1 | ... | AR 167 1·12 | Dehli ... *Hazrat.* | Ditto, but no signs of margin on this side. |

| Reverse. | Provenance | References and Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| DEVA. | | |
| Chauhan horseman to right. Around in Nagri characters *Sri Cha* [*hada*] *deva*. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | *Th. Chron.* No. 39 and I. M. C., No. 77, page 24. |
| 631-637 A. H ; 1230-1239 A.D. | | |
| Bull sitting to left, over it in Nagri characters *Sri Sam* [*anta deva*]. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 100, page 27, and J. A. S. B., 1880. |
| 644-664 A. H ; 1246-1265 A.D. | | |
| In double square :— السلطان الاعظم ناصرالدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر محمود بن السلطان | Ditto. | |
| *As Sultan Al'azim Nasir ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud bin as Sultan*—the great Sultan Nasir ud duniya wad din Abul Muzaffar Mahmud, son of a king. | Ditto | I. M. C., No. 135, page 32. |
| Margin-wanting. | | |
| Ditto but margin :— (Cut off) بحضرت دهلی سنه احدی *Ba hazrat Dehli Sanah Ahdi....* | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hir a. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | X.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN BALBAN, |
| 11 | 684 | ... | AR 164 1·1 | ... | In double square inscribed within a circle—a little ring on top and bottom : الامام المستعصم امير المؤ منين *Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.* Margin— اربع و ثمانين و ستمائة..... |
| 12 | ... | ... | B 56·5 ·6 | ... | Faint traces of enclosing lines. السلطان الا اعظم غياث الد نيا والدين *As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya waa din.* |
| 13 | ... | ... | B 55·5 ·59 | ... | Ditto, but enclosing lines more visible. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 664-686 A.H.; 1265-1287 A.D. | | |
| In double square as on obverse...<br>السلطان الاعظم<br>غياث الدنيا والدين<br>ابوالمظفر بلبن<br>السلطان<br>*As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Balban as Sultan.* Only faint traces of margin. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | |
| In an area within circle.<br>بلبن | | |
| Around in Nagri characters *Ghiyaṣud din Śri Sultan.* | Ditto ... | *Th.' Chron.* No. 113 and I. M. C., No. 156, page 34. |
| Ditto, legends more clear. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

| Serial No | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XI.—MU'IZZ-UD-DIN KAIQUBAD, |
| 14 | ... | ... | AR 166 1·15 | Dehli *Hazrat.* | In double square inscribed in a circle—a little ring on top and bottom.<br>الامام<br>المستعصم امير<br>المؤمنين<br>*Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.*<br>Margin:—<br>ضرب هذه السكه بحضرت دهلى...<br>*Zarb haza as sikka ba hazrat Dehli.....* |
| | | | | | XIII.—JALAL-UD-DIN FIRUZ II, |
| 15 | 694 | ... | AR 166·5 1·06 | Dehli *Hazrat.* | In double square inscribed in a circle—annulets on top and bottom.<br>الامام<br>المستعصم<br>امير المؤمنين<br>*Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.*<br>Margin—<br>ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دهلى فى سنه اربع وتسعين وستمايه<br>*Zarb haza al fizzat ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah Arba'watas'in wa Stmiiati*—Struck silver coin in the capital city of Dehli in the year 694 (A.H. = 1294 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 686-689 A.H.; 1287-1290 A.D. | | |
| In double square as on obverse.<br>السلطان الاعظم<br>معز الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر كيقباد<br>السلطان<br>*As Sultan al 'azim Muizzud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Kaiqubad as Sultan.* | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | |
| 689-695 A.H; 1290-1295 A.D. | | |
| Enclosing lines in fragments—<br>السلطان الاعظم<br>جلال الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر فيروز شاه<br>السلطان<br>*As Sultan al 'azim Jalal ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Firuz Shah as Sultan.* | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 179, page 37. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverso. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XV.—ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH II, |
| 16 | ... | ... | Æ 167 ·95 | Dehli *Hazrat.* | In double square. السلطان الاعظم علاالدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان *As Sultan al 'azim 'Ala ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as Sultan.* |
| 17 | 7 | ... | Æ 166 1·1 | Darul Islam | Ditto ditto ... |
| | | | | | XVII.—QUTB-UD-DIN 716-20 A.H. |
| 18 | 716 | ... | B 50·7 Oval ·60 | ... | السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نيا والدين *As Sultan-al-'azim Qutb-ud duniya wad din*—the great monarch Qutb-ud-Duniya wad din (Pole Star of the World and of the Faith). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 695-715 A.H.; 1295-1315 A.D. | | |
| In double square inscribed in a circle—Annulets on top, bottom and right side—<br>سکندر الثانی<br>یمین الخلافه ناصر<br>امیر المؤ منین<br>*Sikandar as sani yamin al Khilafa Nasir Amir al Mu-'minin.*—The Second Sikandar (Alexander) and right hand of Khalifa, the Defender and Commander of the Faithful.<br>Margin—<br>الفضة بحضرت دهلی فی سنه<br>*Al fizzat ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah.* | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | |
| Ditto, but margin—<br>ضرب هذ ه الفضة بدارالا سلام...سبعمایه | Ditto. | |
| MUBARAK SHAH I. | | |
| 1316-1320 A.D. | | |
| Whin circle—<br>مبارک شاه<br>الٱسلطان ابن<br>السلطان ٧١٦<br>*Mubarak Shah as Sultan ibn as Sultan 716*—the Sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a king; 716 A.H(=1316 A.D.). | Found near the site of the old Bhogaon Post, district Mainpur; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. 1355 X-C. 10-2 1907, dated 20th March 1907). | *Th. Chron.* No. 148 and I. M. C. No. 256, page 45. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | QUTB-UD-DIN |
| 19 | 717 | ... | B 50·6 Circular ·60 | ... | As previous one ... |
| 20 | 718 | ... | B 55·3 Square ·55 | ... | Area within a square, which is at an angle to the sides of coin.<br>قطب الدنيا<br>والدين<br>*Qutb-ud-duniya wad din*—Pole Star of the World and of the Faith.<br>In corners.<br>[خليفته] الله<br>[ابو]المظفر<br>*Khalifatu-allah Abu al Muzaffar.* |
| 21 | 718 | ... | B 52 ·55 sq. | ... | Ditto ... |
| 22 | 719 | ... | B 53·2 Circular. ·64 | ... | الامام الاعظم<br>قطب الدنيا<br>والدين<br>٧١٩<br>*Al-imam-al-'azim Qutb-ud-duniya wad din*, 719—the great religious chief Qutb-ud-duniya wad din, 719 A.H. (=1319 A.D.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| MUBARAK SHAH I—*contd.* | | |
| Similar to No. 18, but date 717 A.H.=1317 A.D. | Same as No. 18 | I. M. C., No. 257, page 45. |
| مبارک شاه<br>السلطان ابن<br>السلطان ۷۱۸<br><br>*Mubarak Shah-as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan*, 718—the sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a monarch, 718 A.H. (=1318 A.D.). | Ditto ... | *Th. Chron.* No. 151. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | |
| ابو المظفر<br>مبارک شاه السلطان [بن] السلطان<br><br>*Abu al Muzaffar Mubarak Shah as-Sultan (bin)-as-Sultan*—Abul Muzaffar (father of the victor), Mubarak Shah (son of) a king. | As in No. 18 ... | I. M. C., No. 260, page 46. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XVII—QUTB-UD-DIN |
| 23 | 719 | ... | B 53·4 ·57 sq. | ... | Same as the coin of 718 A.H. |
| 24 | ... | ... | B 54·8 Almost circular ·63 | ... | خليفة رب العالمين<br>قطب الدنيا<br>والدين<br>*Khalifatu Rabb-il-Alamin Qutb-ud-udniya wad din* —the Khalifa (Vicar) of the God of the Worlds Qutb-ud-duniya wad din. |
| | | | | | XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN<br>720-725 A.H. |
| 25 | ... | ... | B 55·2 Circular ·65 | ... | السلطان الغازي<br>غياث الدنيا<br>والدين<br>*As-Sultan-al-Ghazi Ghiyas-ud-duniya wad din*—the victorious monarch Ghiyas ud duniya wad din (Assister of the World and the Faith). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| MUBARAK SHAH I—*concld.* | | |
| Same as the coin of 718 A H; but date 719 A.H.(= 1319 A.D.). | Same as No. 18 | I. M. C., No. 264, page 46. |
| ابوالمظفر مبارک شاه<br>السلطان ابن السلطان<br>الواثق با لله<br>*Abu-al-Muzaffar Mubarak Shah-as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan-al wasiq billah*—the Sovereign Abul Muzaffar Mubarak Shah, son of the king trusting in God. | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 253, page 45. |
| TUGHLAQ I. | | |
| 1320-1324 A.D. | | |
| ابوالمظفر<br>تغلق شاه<br>السلطان ۷۲۳<br>*Abu-al-Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah-as-Sultan* 723—the King Abul Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah, 723 A.H. = 1323 A.D. | Ditto ... | *Th. Chron.* No. 164. I. M. C., No. 285, page 48. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size, | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN |
| 26 | 724 | ... | B 50·8 Oval ·60 | ... | Same as No. 25, but the first line of the legend is partly illegible. |
| 27 | 726 | ... | B 54·2 Oval ·60 | ... | Ditto ditto ... |
| 28 | [72]7 | ... | B 54·3 almost circular. ·55 | ... | Ditto ditto ... |
| | | | | | XX.—MUHAMMAD III IBN TUGHLAQ, |
| 29 | 727 | ... | AV 197·9 ·7 | Dehli *Hazrat.* | In circle—the Kalima ... Margin:— هذا الدينار بحضرت دهلى فى سنه سبع و عشرين و سبعماية *Haza al dinar ba hazrat Dehli fi sanah saba' wa 'ishrin wa saba' maiti*— This dinar struck in the capital city of Dehli in 727 A.H. (= 1326 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| TUGHLAQ I—*concld.* | | |
| Same as No. 25, but date 724 A.H. = 1324 A.D. | Same as No. 25. | As No. 25. |
| Ditto, but date (72) 6 A.H. (= 1325 A.D.). | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 290, page 49. Dr. Hoernle considered it a posthumous coin (J. A. S. B., June 1893) *Th. Chron.* (page 191, foot-note) thought it to be the work of an ignorant artificer. With this Mr. Nelson Wright concurs. |
| Ditto, but perhaps (72) 7 A.H. = A.D. 1326. | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |
| A.H. 725-752 ; 1324-1351 A.D. | | |
| In double circle ... ... ضرب فى زمن العبد الراجى رحمة الله محمد ابن تغلق *Zarb fi zaman al 'Abd ar raji rahmat Allah Muhammad ibn Tughlaq.* | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 306, page 31. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XX.—MUHAMMAD III BIN |
| 30 | 727 | ... | AR 54 ·5 | ... | In circle محمد بن تغلق شاه ٧٢٧ *Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah* 727 A. H. (= 1326 *A. D.*). |
| 31 | 725 | ... | B 56·4 ·55 | ... | In circle— المجاهد [فی] سبیل الله *Al mujahid* [*fi*] *sabil Allah* —A labourer or a warrior in the way of God. |
| | | | | | XXI.—FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLAQ, |
| 32 | ... | ... | AV 170 ·9 | ... | In circle. فی زمن الامام امیرالمؤمنین ابو الفتح خلدت خلافة *Fi zaman al iman Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Fatha khaladat Khilafat*—during the time of the Imam, Commander of the Faithful Abul Fatha— may his khilafat be perpetuated. Margin— ضرب هذه السکه..... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| TUGHLAQ—*concld.* | | |
| In circle:—<br>السلطان<br>العادل<br>*As Sultan al 'Adil*—the Just King. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | |
| In circle—<br>محمد بن<br>تغلقشاه<br>٧٢٥<br>*Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah* 725 (H. = 1324 A.D.). | Ditto. ... | I. M. C., No. 336, page 35. |
| A.H. 752-790; 1351-1388 A.D. | | |
| السلطان الاعظم<br>سيف امير المؤمنين<br>ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه<br>السلطانى خلدت<br>مملكته<br>*As Sultan al 'azim saif Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Muzaffar Firuz Shah as Sultani Khaladt Mumlikata*—the great king-sword of the Commander of the Faithful Abul Muzaffar Firuz Shah—may his rule and kingdom be perpetuated! | Ditto. ... | Ditto, No. 408, page 63. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | FIRUZ SHAH WITH HIS |
| 33 | ... | ... | AV 170 ·8 | ... | In circle.<br>فى زمن الامام<br>اميرالمؤ منين ابى<br>ا لفتح المعتضد بالله<br>خلدت خلا فة<br>*Fi zaman al imam Amir al mu'minin Abi al Fatha al mu'tizid Billah khaladat Khilafata.*<br>Margin—illegible. |
| 34 | ... | ... | B 135·5 ·75 | ... | Ditto, but no margin ... |
| | | | | | XXXIII.—BAH |
| | | | | | 855-891 A.H. |
| 35 | 887 | ... | B 146·5 ·64 | ... | في زمن<br>اميرالمؤمنين<br>خلدت خلا فته<br>٨٨٧<br>*Fi zaman Amir-al-Mu'minin khalad Khilafatah* 887—In the time of the Commander of the Faithful, may his Khilafat be perpetuated, 887 A.H. (= 1482 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SON FATHA KHAN. | | |
| In circle. | | |
| شاه<br>فتح خان فيروز<br>جل الله ظلاله<br>و جلاله<br>*Shah Fatha Khan Firuz Jalallah Zalalah* [*wa*] *Jalalah*—Glory be to God's protection and majesty. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 462, page 67. |
| Ditto, but no margin. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B., found in the Khaira district, Bombay. | Ditto, No. 463, page 67. |
| LUL LODI. | | |
| 1451-1488 A.D. | | |
| المتوكل علي<br>الرحمن بهلول<br>شاه سلطان<br>*Al Mutawakil 'ala al Rahman Bahlul Shah Sultan*—the King Bahlul Shah trusting in the Merciful One. | Found in the Hissar district and presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1430, dated the 28th May 1907). | Ditto, No. 557, page 78. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XXXIII.—BAHLUL |
| 36 | 890 | ... | B 144·6 ·63 | ... | Same as No. 35, but date 890 A.H. (= 1485 A.D.). |
| 37 | 891 | ... | B 146 ·60 | ... | Ditto, but date 891 A.H. (= 1486 A.D.). |
| 38 | 892 | ... | B 144·2 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but date 892 A. H. (= 1486-87 A.D.). |
| 39 | 893 | ... | B 145·7 ·60 | ... | Ditto, but date 893 A.H. (= 1487 A.D.). |
| | | | | | XXXIV—SIKANDAR |
| | | | | | 894-923 A.H. |
| 40 | 895 | ... | B 145·2 ·65 | ... | فی زمن<br>امیرالمؤمنین<br>خلد خلا فته<br>٨٩٥<br>*Vide* transliteration and translation on the coins of Bahlul Lodi. Date 895 A.H. (= 1489 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SHAH LODI—*concld.* | | |
| Same as No. 35 ... | Found in the Hissar district and presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1430, dated the 28th May 1907). | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 560, page 78. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 561, page 78. |
| LODI. | | |
| 1438-1517 A.D. | | |
| المتوكل علي<br>الرحمن<br>سكندر شاه<br>بهلول شاه<br>سلطان<br>*Al-Mutawakkil 'ala-al-Rahman Sikandar Shah, Bahlul Shah Sultan*—the King Sikandar Shah, (son of) Bahlul Shah, trusting in the Merciful One. | Ditto ... | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XXXIV.—SIKANDAR |
| 41 | 896 | ... | B 144·1 ·64 | ... | Same as No. 40. Date 896 A.H. (= 1490 A.D.), and خلدت instead of خلد |
| 42 | 897 | ... | B 145·8 ·68 | ... | Ditto, but date 897 A.H. (= 1491 A.D.). |
| 43 | 903 | ... | B 143·7 ·72 | ... | Ditto, but bolder and in double circle. Date 903 A.H. (= 1497 A.D.). |
| 44 | 915 | ... | B 138·1 ·66 | ... | Traces of<br>في زمن<br>امؤ منين<br>امير<br>خلد خلا ف[ة]<br>٩١٥ |
| 45 | 917 | ... | B 137·2 ·66 | ... | *Fi zaman al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khilafatu*—915.<br>ا م]ؤ منين<br>امير<br>خلد خلا ف[ته]<br>٩١٧ |
| 46 | 918 | ... | B 139·5 ·7 | ... | *Al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khilafatah*—917.<br>Ditto, but date 918 A.H. (= 1512 A.D.). |
| 47 | 919 | ... | B 138·2 ·71 | ... | Ditto, but date 919 A.H(= 1513 A.D.) and traces of في زمن |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SHAH LODI—*concld.* | | |
| Same as No. 40 ... ... | Same as No. 40... | I. M. C., No. 583, page 80. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 583. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but traces of المتوكل (*Al-Mutawakkil*) and سلطان (*Sultan*). | Found in the Gonda district, presented by the Government of United Provinces 1997 (letter No. ——, XII-14 dated the 19th December 1908). | I. M. C, No. 597, page 82. |
| Ditto, but the word المتوكل is more visible. | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 599. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 600. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 601. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XXXVI—SHER SHAH, SURI— |
| 48 | 947 | ... | AR 174·5 ·95 | ... | In square— لااله الاالله / محمد رسول الله / السلطان العادل<br>Margins—<br>Top— ابو بكر<br>Right—faint traces of عمر<br>Bottom— عثمان<br>Left— علي |
| 49 | 948 | ... | AR 176 1·15 | Jahanpanah (a part of Dehli). | Ditto, but margins clearly visible. |
| 50 | 949 | ... | AR 179 1·2 | Gwalior ... | In square— the Kalima<br>Margins—<br>Top— عثمان العفان<br>Bottom— ابابكرالصديق<br>Right— علي المرتضى<br>Left— عمرالفاروق<br>(For transliteration and meaning *cf.* No. 53 below). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 946-952 A.H.; 1539-1545 A.D. | | |
| In square ... ...<br>شیر شاہ السلطان<br>خلد اللہ ملکہ<br>و سلطا نہ ۹۴۷<br>সের সাহি<br>*Sher Shah as Sultan Khalad Allah Mulkahu wa Sultanahu* 947. Below in Nagri characters—*Sher Shahi.*<br>Margins—<br>Top—traces of الدنیا<br>Right— والدین<br>Bottom— ابوالمظفر<br>Left— | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 20, page 85. |
| Ditto, but date 948 A.H. (= 1541 A.D.).<br>In ن of السلطان which is written above the first part of the word, a six-legged *svastika.* | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 628, page 86. |
| In square<br>سلطان<br>شیر شاہ<br>خلد اللہ ملکہ<br>۹۴۹<br>সের সাহি<br>(*Sher Shahi* in Nagri character).<br>Margins—<br>Left السلطان العادل<br>Top ابوالمظفر فرید<br>Right الدنیا والدین<br>Bottom ضرب گوالیر | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 621, page 85. |

| Serial No. | Year | | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SHER |
| 51 | 951 | ... | Æ 172·7 1·25 | ... | In circle—the Kalima in large coarse letters.<br>Margins—<br>السلطان العادل ابو بكر<br>عمر عثمان علي<br>*As Sultan al 'Adil Abubakr, 'Umar, 'Usman 'Ali.* |
| 52 | 951 | ... | Æ 173 1·05 | ... | Ditto, but in smaller letters, and in margin mint mark after عثمان and العادل |
| | | | | | ISLAM SHAH, 952-60 A.H.; |
| 53 | 958 | ... | Æ 173·5 1·22 | ... | In square the Kalima.<br>Margins :—<br>Bottom— ابابكر الصديق<br>(Ababakr, the true.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SHAH—*concld.* | | |
| In circle ... ...<br>شاه السلطان<br>شير<br>خلد الله ملكه<br>و سلطا نه<br>*Shah as Sultan Sher Khalad Allah Mulkahu wa Sultanahu.*<br>Margin—<br>فر يد الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر ٩٥١ সের সাহ<br>*Farid ud duniya wa'ddin Abu-al Muzaffar* 951 (A.H=1544 A.D.) *Sher Shah* (in Nagri charact r). | Presented in 1909 by the A.S.B. | I. M. C., No. 671, page 94. |
| Ditto, in smaller letters, but margins :—<br>فريد الد نيا والدين<br>ابوالمظفر ٩٥١<br>শ্রীসের সাহি (in Nagri character). | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 674, page 95.<br>... |
| 1545-1552 A. D. | | |
| In square area—<br>اسلام شاه ابن<br>شيرشاه سلطان<br>خلد الله ملكه ٩٥٨ | Found in village Kafa, thana Khairwa in the district of Mirzapur ; presented by the Government of the United Provinces (letter | *Chroicles* No. 359. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | ISLAM |
| | | | | | Left—<br>عمر الفاروق<br>*'Umar-al-Faruq* ('Umar, the discerning).<br>Top—<br>عثمان الغفان<br>*'Usman-al-Iffan* ('Usman, the defender).<br>Right—<br>على المرتضى<br>*'Ali-al-Murtaza* ('Ali, the Chosen). |
| 54 | 958 | ... | AR 172 1·25 | Dehli (?) ... | Ditto ... |
| 55 | 959 | ... | AR 174 1·25 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 56 | 960 | ... | AR 175 ·95 | Narnol ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SHAH—*concld.* | | |
| ইসলাম সাহি (in Nagri character) *Islam Shah ibn Sher Shah Sultan Khalad 'Allah Mulcahu* 958 *Sri Islam Shahi.*<br><br>Margins—<br>Right— جلال الدنيا<br><br>*Jalal-ud-duniya* (the glory of the world)<br><br>Bottom—<br><br>ولا لدين ابوالمظفر<br><br>*Wad din Abual-Muzaffar.*<br><br>Left—<br>السلطان عادل<br><br>*As Sultan 'Adil* (the just king)<br>Top—Solomon's seal and 774. | 224<br>No.——————of<br>X-C. 27-2<br>1907, dated the<br>16th January<br>1907). | |
| Ditto, but in the left margin numerals 477. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 809, page 115. |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 810, page 115. |
| Ditto, but margins—<br>Bottom— ضرب نارنول<br>Right— بن ابوالمظفر<br>Top and left—cut off. | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 796, page 112. |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

## XXXVIII.—MUHAMMAD

960—964A.H ;

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | 961 | ... | AR 173 07, X-1·2 | ... | In square the Kalima—<br>Margins—<br>Bottom— ابو بکر صدیق<br>Left— عمر الفاروق<br>Top— عثمان العفان<br>Right— علی المرتضی |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

## ADIL SHAH.

1552-1556 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In square—<br>سلطان محمد عادل<br>خلد الله ملكه<br>و سلطانه على امره<br>श्रीसुलतान महमद (in Nagri character).<br>Margins—<br>Top— مبارک ا لدنیا والدین<br>Left— ابو ا لمظفر<br>Right— ۹۶۱ | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 879, page 125. |

"The alien intruders on Indian soil, whether kings or generals, who have left numismatic evidence of their presence in and near the dominion of Altamash" are, according to Thomas,* the following:—

I. Taj-ud-din Yalduz.

II. Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khawarazmi.

III. Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin ibn Ala-ud-din.

IV. Changiz Khan.

V. Saif-ud-din Hasan Qarlagh.

VI. Uzbeg Pai (another general of Jalal-ud-din).

VII. Nasir-ud-din Qubacha of Sind.

The Shillong Cabinet has only one billon specimen of Taj-ud-din Yalduz's coinage, and one copper specimen minted in the name of Hasan Qarlagh. Yalduz was a favourite slave of Muhammad ibn Sam, and after his death became ruler of Ghazni. From here he was driven eastward in 611 A.H. by Ala-ud-din Khawarazmi and the coin catalogued below is almost certainly from some Indian mint. Saif-ud-din Qarlagh was a general of Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin, who "was left in charge of the dependencies of Ghor and Ghazni by that monarch on his departure from India *en route* for I'raq in A.H. 620." He was ultimately in 636 A.H. driven by the Mongols into Sind, and met his death in that year while besieging Multan. He was thus a contemporary of Queen Raziya.

* Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli, pages 84 and 85.

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | TAJ-UD-DIN YALDUZ. |
| 1 | ... | ... | B 50 ·55 | ... | السلطان<br>المعظم<br>ابو الفتح يلدز<br>السلطانى<br>*As Sultan al Muazzim Abu al Fath Yalduz as Sultani.* |
| | | | | | HASAN QARLAGH, |
| 2 | ... | ... | Æ 50·2 ·50 | ... | Bull, on rump of which is a trident. Above it *Sri Hasan Qarlagh* in Nagri script. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| —C. 612 A.H.; 1215 A.D. | | |
| Horseman above. Below a star; and traces of *Sri Hamira* in Nagri characters. | Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B. | B. M. C., No. 24, and I. M. C., No. 26, page 19. |
| 620—636 A.H; 1223—1238 A.D. | | |
| Horseman. Traces of *Sri Hamirah.* | Found in the Gujranwala district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 720, dated the 15th February 1907). | |

The Dehli Emperors conquered the mediæval Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan by a succession of expeditions between 1294 and 1322, but they were unable to exercise any permanent control over the south. At the end of the reign of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, a general named Hasan Gangu revolted and founded an independent kingdom, which lasted, in name at least, until 1525 A.D. "Either from his having once been in the service of a Brahman, or because he claimed descent from the Sasanid ruler Bahman, son of Ispandyar, Hasan bore the appellation of Bahman Shah; and by the epithet Bahmani, derived therefrom, the kings of his house are known." (1) The capital of the Bahmani kings was at first Gulbarga (the Ahsanabad of the coins: in the west of the present Hyderabad State), but later was moved to the adjacent town of Bidar, or Muhammadabad. The kingdom reached its fullest extent during the prosperous reign of Muhammad Shah III, and then included practically the whole of the Deccan, save for Khandesh in the west and the Hindu kingdom of Vijaynagar in the south. After this king's death in 1482 gradual distribution of the Bahmani dominions occurred, and before 1512 five kingdoms had sprung out of its ruins.

The Bahmani coinage consisted of gold, silver and copper. The coins are circular in size, and are interesting as displaying various new titles of a religious character. The gold and silver issues vary in weight from 164 to 195 grains, but some fractional silver pieces were also struck by the first two kings, apparently $\frac{1}{8}$th of a *tankah*. In type, the coins follow generally the Dehli coinage.

(1) Irvine "*Imperial Gazetteer*," Vol. II, p. 382.

| | A. H. | A. D. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Hasan Gangu ... ... ... | 748 | 1347 |
| 2. Muhammad Shah, I ... ... ... | 759 | 1358 |
| 3. Mujahid Shah ... ... ... | 776 | 1375 |
| 4. Da'ud Shah ... ... ... | 780 | 1378 |
| 5. Muhammad Shah, II ... ... ... | 780 | 1378 |
| 6. Ghiyas-ud-din ... ... ... | 799 | 1397 |
| 7. Shams-ud-din ... ... ... | 799 | 1397 |
| 8. Firuz Shah ... ... ... | 800 | 1397 |
| 9. Ahmad Shah, I ... ... ... | 825 | 1422 |
| 10. Ahmad Shah, II ... ... ... | 838 | 1435 |
| 11. Humayun Shah ... ... ... | 862 | 1457 |
| 12. Nizam Shah ... ... ... | 865 | 1461 |
| 13. Muhammad Shah, III ... ... ... | 867 | 1463 |
| 14. Mahmud Shah ... ... ... | 887 | 1482 |
| 15. Ahmad Shah, III ... ... ... | 924 | 1518 |
| 16. Ala-ud-din ... ... ... | 927 | 1520 |
| 17. Wali-ullah Shah ... ... ... | 929 | 1522 |
| 18. Kalim-ullah Shah ... ... ... | 932 | 1525 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | II.—MUHAMMAD SHAH I, |
| 1 | 765 | ... | Æ 168·8 1·65 | Ahsanabad... | السلطان<br>العهد والزمان<br>حامی ملت رسول<br>الرحمن<br>*As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman hami millat Rasul-al-Rahman*—Sovereign of the time and the age [and] defender of the faith of the prophet [of the Merciful] (*i.e.*, God). |
| | | | | | VIII.—FIRUZ SHAH, |
| 2 | 812 (?) | ... | Æ 166·2 1·0 | Ahsanabad | السلطان<br>العهد والزمان<br>الواثق بتائيد الرحمن<br>ابوالمظفر<br>*As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman-al-wasiq bi ta'id-al-Rahman Abu al-Muzaffar*—Sovereign of the time and the age Abul Muzaffar trusting in the support of the Merciful. |
| 3 | ... | ... | Æ 77·8 ·66 | [Ahsanabad] | In circle ... ...<br>فیروز<br>شاه بهمنی<br>*Firuz Shah Bahmani*<br>Margin, illegible ( ? Ahsanabad or ۸۱ = 81). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 759-776 A.H.; 1358-1375 A.D. | | |
| In square.<br>ابوالمظفر<br>محمد شاه ابن<br>بهمن شاه السلطان<br>*Abu al-Muzaffar Muhammad Shah ibn Bahman Shah as Sultan*;—Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah, son of the king Bahman Shah.<br>Margins:—<br>Top بحضرت *Ba Hazrat.*<br>Right احسناباد *Ahsanabad.*<br>Bottom ٧٦٥ (765=1363 A.D.) | | |
| 800-825 A.H.; 1397-1422 A.D. | | |
| In square—<br>تاج الدنيا<br>والدين فيروز<br>شاه السطان<br>*Taju-ud duniya wad din* (Crown of the world and religion) *Firuz Shah Sultan*—<br>Margins—<br>Left ضرب *Zarb* (traces of)<br>Top بحضرت *Ba Harzat.*<br>Right احسناباد *Ahsanabad.* | ... | I. M. C., Nos. 4 to 13, page 200. |
| راجی<br>رضوان<br>مهیمنی<br>*Raji Rizwan Muhaimani*—the suppliant for protecting favour. | Found in the Betul district. Received from A S.B. in 1907 | *Th. Chron*, page 345. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | IX.—AHMAD SHAH I, |
| 4 | 837 | ... | Æ 79·2 ·60 | ... | Within a circle ... ا لمنصور بنصرالله المنان *Almansur binasr Allah-al Mannan*—protected by the help of God the beneficent. |
| | | | | | X.—AHMAD SHAH II, |
| 5 | 843 | ... | Æ 122·5 ·65 | ... | با لله المستنصر الغنى ابو (ا لم)ظفر *Bi Allah-al-Mustansir-al-ghani Abu (al) Muzaffar*—Abul Muzaffar, seeking the aid of God the enricher. |
| 6 | 846 | ... | Æ 79·8 ·60 | ... | ا لواثق بتائيد الملک لله ا بوالمظفر *Al wasiq bita'id al-Malik Lilah Abu-al-Mnzaffar*—Abul Muzaffar, trusting in the help of God the King. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 825 38 A.H ; 1422-35 A.D. | | |
| ابوالمغازى<br>احمد شاه السلطان<br>---<br>٨٣٧<br>*Abu al-Mughazi Ahmad Shah as Sultan*, 837 A.H=(1433 A.D.) —the Sultan Ahmad Shah, father of battles. | Found in the Betul district; received in 1907, from A. S.B. | I. M. C., No. 16, page 201. |
| 838-862 A.H.; 1435-1457 A.D. | | |
| احمد شاه<br>ابن احمد شاه<br>البهمنى<br>٨٤٣<br>*Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Tahmani* 843 A.H. (=1439 A.D.). | Found in the Betul district, received from A. S. B. in 1907. | |
| احمد<br>شاه ابن احمد<br>شاه بهمني<br>٨٤٦<br>*Ahmad Shah ibn Ahmad Shah al Bahmani* 846 A.H. (=1442 A.D.). | Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 25, page 202. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | **X.—AHMAD SHAH II,** |
| 7 | 858 (?) | ... | Æ 167·0 ·70 | ... | In circle— المتوكل على الله الغنى *Al Mutawakkil 'al-Allah al-Ghani*—trusting in God the enricher. Margin deleted. |
| | | | | | **XI.—HUMAYUN SHAH,** |
| 8 | 865 (?) | ... | Æ 164·3 ·73 | ... | المتوكل على الله القوي الغنى ابو المغازي *Al Mutawakkil 'ala-Allah-al-qawi-al-Ghani Abu-al Mughazi*—Abul Mughazi (father of battles), trusting in God the powerful (and) the enricher. |
| 9 | ... | ... | Æ 125·5 ·65 | ... | المتوكل على كرم الله الغنى . . . *Al Mutawakkil 'ala karam Allah . . . al-Ghani.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 825-38 A.H. ; 1422-35 A.D.—*concld* | | |
| احمد شاه<br>ابن احمد شاه<br>الوالى البهمنى<br>---<br>٨٥٨ (?)<br>*Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Wali al 'Bahmani*, 858 (?) (A.H. = 1453 A.D.). | Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B. | I. M. C., No. 22, page 202. |
| 862-65 A.H ; 1457-1461 A.D. | | |
| همايونشاه ابن احمد<br>بن احمد شاه<br>الوالى البهمنى<br>---<br>٨٦٥ (?)<br>*Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad bin Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bahmani*, 865 (?)— Humayun Shah, son of Ahmad, son of Ahmad Shah, the guardian of Bahmani, 865 (?). | Ditto. | |
| همايونشاه<br>ابن احمد شاه<br>الوالى البهمنى<br>*Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bahmani.* | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 33, page 203. |

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| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XIII.—MUHAMMAD BIN HUMAYUN, |
| 10 | —77 | ... | Æ 84·6 ·60 | ... | المتعصم<br>شمس الدنيا<br>والد ين<br>*Almut 'asim shams-ud-duni-ya wa'd din* Sun of the world and the religion relying (on God). |
| 11 | ... | ... | Æ 251·5 ·80 | ... | با الله<br>المتعصم<br>شمس الدنيا<br>والد ين<br>*Bi Allah-al-Almut'asim* (who relies on God). *Shams-ud-duniya wad din.* |
| 12 | —87 | ... | Æ 168·0 ·75 | ... | شمس الدنيا<br>والدين<br>*Shams-ud-duniya wad din* |
| 13 | ... | .... | Æ 128·5 ·65 | ... | As on No. (1) ... |
| 14 | ... | ... | Æ 252·3 ·80 | ... | بنصر الله<br>المستنصر<br>القوى الغنى<br>*Binasr Allah-al-Mustansir-al-Qawi-al-Ghani* — the seeker for the aid of God, the powerful and the enricher. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 867-87 A.H. 1463-1482 A.D. | | |
| محمد شاه<br>ابن همايونشاه<br>السلطان<br>VV<br>*Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan.—77.* | Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 86, page 204. |
| محمد شاه<br>ابن همايونشاه<br>السلطان<br>AV—<br>*Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan* and date—87 under a horizontal line. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| As on No. 1 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| محمد شاه<br>ابن همايونشاه<br>البهمنى<br>*Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah al-Bahmani.* | | |

The five dynasties that rose in the south out of the Bahmani kings were (1) the 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur, 1490-1686 A.D., (2) the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, 1490-1637 A.D., (3) Qutb Shahis of Golconda (Hyderabad), 1512-1687 A.D., (4) Imad Shahis of Ellichpur, 1484-1575 A.D., and (5) Barid Shahis of Bidar, 1492-1609 A.D., (Irvine *op cit.*) The Shillong Collection only possesses specimens of the curious rod coins (Larins) of the 'Adil Shahi dynasty.

Codrington writes as follows regarding these coins:—

"The curious wire coins called Larin from Lar, a Persian district at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they were produced, were between 200 and 300 years ago the chief currency of the traffic between the Western India coast and that Gulf, so much so that they became a standard of value in the Konkan and Dekkan, and were made there also, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur adopting the pattern."—*Musalman Numismatics*, page 118.

Sir Walter Elliot, in his "Coins of Southern India," page 138, also notes that *Larins* were long the currency of the Maldive Islands, and though the coins there are now of the ordinary form, the name *Lari* is still retained.

From a mention in Ferishta (Brigg's Translation, Volume III, page 123) of one Kishwar Khan Lary, an adviser of 'Ali 'Adil Shah, it appears likely that he was the man who induced the Sultan to imitate the hook money of the former's native country.

| | | A. H. | A. D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abul Muzaffar Yusuf, 'Adil Shah ... | 896 | 1490 |
| 2. | Isma'il Shah ... ... | 916 | 1510 |
| 3. | Mallu Shah ... ... Safar | 941 | 1534 |
| 4. | Ibrahim Shah ... ... | 942 | 1535 |
| 5. | 'Ali Shah, I ... ... | 965 | 1557 |
| 6. | Abul Muzaffar Ibrahim Shah II ... | 987 | 1580 |
| 7. | Muhammad Shah ... ... | 1036 | 1626 |
| | Muhammad Shah, tributary rulers under Mughuls ... ... | 1046 | 1636 |
| 8. | 'Ali Shah, II ... ... | 1067 | 1656 |
| 9. | Sikandar Shah ... ... | 1084 | 1673 |
| | Bijapur taken by Aurungzeb ... | 1098 | 1686 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | 'ALI 'ADIL SHAH, |
| 1 | 971 | ... | AR. 73·2 11·6 | (Bi) janagar (?) | سلطان علی عادلشاہ ۱۱۱ *Sultan 'Ali 'Adil Shah*, stamped near the head ofa doubled and flattened rod of silver of the size of a crow-quill. |
| 2 | ... | ... | AR. 73·3 2·0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | AR. 73·5 1·75 | Ditto | Ditto, but *Sul* of السلطان missing. |
| 4 | ... | ... | AR. 73·2 1·35 | (Bi)japur | Same as No. 1, but سلطا of سلطان missing. |
| 5 | ... | ... | AR. 73·2 1·38 | (Bija)pur (?) | عادلشاہ *'Adil Shah.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 965-987A.H; 1557-1580A.D. | | |
| ٩٧١<br>ضرب لاري بيجا نگر سنه<br>*Zarb Lari (Bi)janagar Sanah*, 971. | Found in the Ratnagiri district; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 30th July 1907). | |
| Ditto, except *sanah* (date) and ضر of ضرب which are missing. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but *sanah* and date not stamped. | Ditto. | |
| لاري بيجا پور<br>*Lari (Bi)japur.* | Ditto. | |
| ضرب لاري بيجا پور<br>*Zarb Lari* (Bija?)pur. | Ditto. | |

In 1394 A.D. Mahmud Shah, II, Tughlaq appointed a favorite eunuch called Malik Sarwar, otherwise known as Khwaja Jahan, to be the Governor of the Eastern Provinces with his head quarters at Jaunpur, a city on the Gumti, which had been founded 40 years previously by Feruz Shah, III. Khwajan Jahan before his death in 1399 A.D. asserted his independence of Dehli by assuming the title of Sultan-ash-Sharq, King of the East). The dynasty thus founded by him passed to his adopted son Mubarak, and subsequently to the latter's brother, the famous Ibrahim Shah (1400-1440). The dynasty ended with Husain Shah, who was deposed by the Dehli monarch Bahlul Lodi in 1476. He fled to Bengal in 1493 A.D., and is said to have died there in 905 A.H. (1499). Coins bearing his name were, however, minted as late as 910 A.H. (1504 A.D.), and the only Jaunpur coin in the collection is a copper specimen of this date. These coins were probably issued *benami* by Husain Shah of Bengal or one of his Governors. The Sharqi coinage was of gold, silver, billon, and copper, and generally followed the Dehli model.

| | A. H. | A.D. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Malik Sarwar *alias* Khwaja Jahan Sultan-ash-Sharq. | 796 | 1394 |
| 2. Mubarak Shah, Malik Qaranful ... | 802 | 1399 |
| 3. Ibrahim Shah ... ... | 808 | 1400 |
| 4. Mahmud Shah ... ... | 844 | 1440 |
| 5. Muhammad Shah, Bhikan Khan (joint King with Mahmud Shah from 861 A.H.) | 863 | 1458 |
| 6. Husain Shah ... ... | 863 | 1459 |
| Jaunpur was taken by Bahlul Lodi of Delhi. | 881 | 1476 |
| Husain Shah fled for refuge to 'A'aud-din Husain Shah of Bengal after his defeat by Sikandar Lodi of Delhi. | 899 | 1493 |
| Died ... .. ... | 905 | 1499 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | VI.—HUSAIN SHAH, |
| 1 | 910 | ... | Æ 144·4 ·65 | [Jaunpur] | [الخليفة] امير<br>المؤ منين خلد[ت]<br>خلافة ٩١٠<br>*Al* [*khalifata*] *Amir-al Mu-'minin khaladat khilafat,* 910 A.H. (= 1504 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 863-881A.H.; 1458-1476 A.D. | | |
| Traces of—<br>حسین شاہ<br>ابن محمد شاہ<br>ابن ابراهیم شاہ<br>سلطانی خلد[ت]<br>*Husain Shah ibn Muhammad Shah ibn Ibrahim Shah Sultani khaladat.* | Found in Kotar, a village of Rajnagar Tahsil in the Rewa State (letter No. 2361-73C—160 of 1908, dated 23rd December 1908, from the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India). | |

Malwa is an ancient kingdom lying to the north of the Vindhya Range. It was originally under the rule of the Ponwars, who were related to the ancient Moris, a branch of the Mauriyas, and about 390 A.D. Chandra Gupta, II, annexed it to the Gupta Empire. In 1305 A.D. Malwa was included in the Dehli Empire by 'Alauddin Khalji. In 1401 Dilawar Khan Ghori, who had previously served as Governor of the Province under the Dehli Emperors, threw off the imperial yoke and established his capital at Dhar. Malwa continued under its own rulers till 1531, when it was captured by Bahadur Shah, King of Gujarat. The province was finally annexed to the Mughul empire by Akbar in 1570. Mr. Nelson Wright in the Indian Museum Catalogue states that all the first seven kings of Malwa, except Dilawar Khan, struck coins in gold, silver, and copper. Muhammad II, Bahadur Shah, and Baz Bahadur seem only to have issued copper coins. The remaining rulers do not appear to have minted any coins in their own name. Shadiabad (Mandu) is the only mint town recorded on the Malwa coins, prior to those of Nasir Shah, and the name is then replaced by what appear to be mint-marks. Both circular and square, or rectangular coins are known. They are of fine execution, and bear very legible inscriptions.

| | A.H. | A.D. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dilāwar Khan Ghori ... ... | 804 | 1401 |
| 2. Hoshang Shah Ghori ... ... | 808 | 1405 |
| 3. Muhammad I Ghori ... ... | 836 | 1432 |
| 4. Mahmud I Khalji ... ... | 840 | 1436 |
| 5. Ghiyas Shah Khalji ... ... | 873 | 1468 |
| 6. Nāsir Shah Khalji ... ... | 906 | 1500 |
| 7. Mahmud II Khalji ... ... | 916 | 1510 |
| Muhammad II Khalji (Rebel) ... | 916-921 | 1510-1515 |
| Mālwa taken by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat ... ... ... | 937 | 1530 |
| Mālwa conquered by Humayun of Dehli | 941 | 1534 |
| 8. Qadir Shah ... ... | 943 | 1536 |
| 9. Shuja Khan ... ... | 949 | 1542 |
| 10. Bāz Bahadur ... ... | 962 | 1554 |
| Mālwa conquered by Akbar ... | 968 | 1560 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | **IV.—NASIR SHAH KHALJI,** | | |
| 1 | 914 | ... | AR 83·6 Sq. ·62 | ... | الواثق بالصمد<br>(لم يز) لے<br>ابوالمظفر ناصرشاه<br>*Al wasiq bal Samad lam (yiz) li Abu al Muzaffar Nasir Shah*—Abul Muzaffar Nasir Shah trusting in the Lord Eternal.<br>*/... on ابو of ابوالمظفر. |
| | | | **VII.—MAHMUD SHAH KHALJI,** | | |
| 2 | 919 | ... | AR 83·6 Sq. ·65 | | الواثق بالملک الصمد يسے<br>ابوالمظفر محمود شاه<br>*Al wasiq bilmulk-as-samadisi Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud Shah*—Abul Muzaffar Mahmud Shah, trusting (that) dominion is of God. Mark on ابو of ابوالمظفر |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 906-916 A. H.; 1500-1510 A.D. | | |
| ابن غیاث شاہ ا لخلجی<br>السلطان خلد<br>ملکہ ۹۱۴<br>*Ibn Ghiyas Shah-al-Khalji-as Sultan Khalad Mulkahu* 914 — son of the Sovereign Ghiyas Shah Khalji, may God perpetuate his kingdom. | Found in the Hushanga b a d district. Received in 1907, from the A. S. B. | |
| 916-937A.H.; 1510-1530 A.D. | | |
| ابن ناصرشاہ<br>ا لخلجی<br>ا لسلطان خلد<br>۹۱۹<br>ملکہ سنہ<br>*Ibn Nasir Shah al Khalji as Sultan Khalad Mulkahu* Sanah, 919 A.H.=(1513 A.D.) | Presented in 1905, by the Coin Committee, Ayrcliff, Simla. | I. M. C., No. 88, page 255. |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | MAHMUD SHAH |
| 3 | 919 | ... | Æ 80·5 Sq. ·63 | ... | Same as the last one ... |
| 4 | 923 | ... | Æ 163·1 Sq. ·75 | ... | Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle, but illegible inscriptions in four corners. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| KHALJI—*concld.* | | |
| Same as No. 2 ... | Found in the Hoshangabad district. Received in 1907 from A. S. B. | Duplicate. |
| Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle but illegible inscriptions in four corners. Date 923 A.H. (1517A.D.) and a on ج of خلد | Presented in 1905 by the Coin Committee, Ayrcliff, Simla. | |

Gujarat, which was one of the earliest conquests of Muizzuddin Ibn Sam, became independent of Dehli at about the same time as Malwa, and continued so until it was conquered by Akbar in 980 A.H. (1572 A.D.). Ahmad I, the grandson and successor of Zafar Khan, the Governor, who was compelled against his will to assume kingly power, appears to have been the first to strike coins of the Gujarat series. This king was the founder of the city of Ahmadabad. Gujarat kingdom reached its fullest extent during the reign of Mahmud I (1458-1511). He "reduced the forts of Ginnar in Kathiawar and Champanir near Baroda, and founded in their place the towns of Mustafabad and Muhammadabad, in which he established mints." With few exceptions the Gujarat coins are round in shape, the obverse containing the titles of the Sultans and the reverse their proper name sometimes accompanied by their father's name as well.

| | | A.H. | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Muhammad I (Tatar Khan) ... | 806 | 1403 |
| 2 | Muzaffar I (Zafar Khan) ... | 810 | 1407 |
| 3 | Ahmad I ... ... | 813 | 1410 |
| 4 | Muhammad, II ... ... | 846 | 1443 |
| 5 | Ahmad II ... ... | 855 | 1451 |
| 6 | Daud ... ... ... | 863 | 1458 |
| 7 | Mahmud I ... ... | 863 | 1458 |
| 8 | Muzaffar II ... ... | 917 | 1511 |
| 9 | Sikandar ... ... | 932 | 1525 |
| 10 | Mahmud II ... ... | 932 | 1525 |
| 11 | Bahadur ... ... | 932 | 1526 |
| 12 | Muhammad III ... ... | 943 | 1536 |
| 13 | Mahmud III ... ... | 943 | 1536 |
| 14 | Ahmad III ... ... | 961 | 1553 |
| 15 | Muzaffar III ... ... | 969 | 1561 |
| | Gujarāt conquered by Akbar ... | 980 | 1572 |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XV.– MUZAFFAR |
| | | | | | 969-80 *and* 991-992 A.H.; |
| 1 | 978 | ... | Æ 72·0 ·65 | ... | [المويد بتائيد الرحمن]<br>شمس<br>الدنيا ولدين<br>[*Almuyid Bata'id ar Rahman*] *Shams-ud-duniya wad din*—Shams-ud-duniya wad din—(supported by the aid of the Compassionate). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Reference and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SHAH III. | | |
| 1531-1572 and 1583-1584 A.D. | | |
| السلطان<br>٩٧٨<br>مظفر شاه<br>*As Sultan* 978 A.H.(=1570 A.D.) *Muzaffar Shah.* | From General Dodson's Collection; received by exchange through Mr. Stapleton—probably ultimately from Junagarh (Western Gujarat). | |

# PART III.

## COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA—BENGAL, ASSAM, MANIPUR, ETC.

## COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA, BENGAL, ASSAM, MANIPUR, ETC.

### INTRODUCTION.

The coins catalogued in this Part are the most interesting ones in the collection, as they were struck by sovereigns of the old kingdoms, comprised in the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is regrettable that the Shillong Cabinet possesses so few Bengal coins, and has no specimens at all of the coins issued by the Hill Tippera State. The collection is comparatively rich in respect of Ahom coins, though there are still many gaps in the series to be filled up, especially as regards gold coins and coins in the Ahom character. A few coins of Nepal are also catalogued in this Part, in view of the relation which this Hill Kingdom had in earlier days with the independent Kingdom and Subahdari of Bengal.

Part III is divided into the following six sections :—

I.—The Coinage of Bengal.

II.—The Coinage of Assam.

III.—Koch Coins.

IV.—Jaintia Coins.

V.—Manipur Coins.

VI.—Nepalese Coins.

In the year 1198-99 Bengal was invaded and conquered by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji,* one of the generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was Viceroy of Dehli on behalf of Muhammad of Ghor. Bakhtiyar Khilji expelled the Hindu Sen dynasty, but retained the metropolis at Lakhnauti (Gaur), where it remained for more than three centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji appears to have found the quasi-indigenous *cowrie* current in Bengal sufficient for the ordinary wants of trade, and hence he did not issue any coins either in his own name or in that of Qutb-ud-din. Ghiyas-ud-din Iwaz (No. 4), who ruled from 1211 till 1226 A.D., seems to have been the earliest ruler of Bengal to strike coins, but it is to be regretted that they do not bear the name of any mint. The name Lakhnauti probably appears first on coins issued in the name of Queen Raziya of Dehli. The province of Bengal was split up about 1325 A.D. into two parts,—Western and Eastern Bengal,—the seats of Government being respectively Lakhnauti and Sonargaon, 15 miles east of the present Dacca. Separate governors were appointed, and coins began to be struck at both places as well as at Satgaon, the modern Hugli. In 1353 A.D. Ilyas Shāh became independent King of all Bengal, and removed the headquarters of Government to Pandua, 20 miles distant from Gaur, and 12 miles north-east of the modern town of Malda. The Court name of Pandua (Firuzabad) during this period made its appearance on the coins to the total exclusion of Lakhnauti. The name of Sonargaon also disappeared from the coin in the time of 'Azam Shāh (No. 21, 1389—96), and Muazzamabad, a mint probably situated in Mymensingh, appeared instead. Pandua remained the seat of Government during the reign of five successive monarchs, after which Gaur again became the capital. The mint names Husainabad, Nasratabad, Barbakabad, Muhammadabad, and Mahmudabad (places called after various Sultans) refer in all probability to this town. Other names that occur are Fathabad (the modern Faridpur), Chatgaon (Chittagong), and Khalifatabad (near Bagherhat in the Khulna district). From a numismatic point of view the culminating period is reached in the numerous issues of the kings of the Husaini dynasty,—Ala-ud-din Husain, Nasir-ud-din Nasrat, and Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud,—though the subsequent Suri kings produced better samples of mintage.

In 1572 A.D. the Afghan Daud Kararani (No. 56) chose Tanda, an ancient town in the district of Malda, for his headquarters, and established a mint there. After the final annexation of the province by the Mughals, Governors of Bengal were again appointed, and in 1595 Man Simha, Akbar's

* Blochmann, J. A. S. B. 1875, page 277.

Rajput general, selected Rajmahal (Akbarnagar) to be the capital of the Province. It was subsequently, however, deserted in favour of Dacca (Jahāngīrnagar), the seat of Government being removed there in 1608 A.D. by the Mughal Governor Islam Khan. With the exception of a short period, Dacca remained the capital of the province during the whole of the seventeenth century. Its downfall began in 1704, when Murshid Quli Khan transferred the Nazim's (Governor's) headquarters to Murshidabād. Dacca then became the seat of a Naib Nazim (Deputy Governor) and continued to be so till the year 1843, when the last Naib Nazim, Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, died childless, and the family ceased to exist. After the lapse of 200 years, Dacca has now once more regained the proud position of a capital by the formation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in October 1905.

Khan Bahādur Saiyid Aulad Hasan in his "Notes on the Antiquities of Dacca" (page 17) states that the Dacca mint was in the old fort on the site now occupied by the Central Jail and the Lunatic Asylum. This fort is said to have been built about the year 1620 A.D. At an earlier date the mint was perhaps somewhere in Islampur, the place where Nawab Islam Khan is supposed to have resided. Coins of all the Mughal Emperors, beginning from Jahāngir and down to Shāh 'Alam II, were struck at the Dacca mint. On acquiring the Zamindari of Calcutta in 1698, the East India Company was first granted the privilege of having their bullion coined at the mints of the Nawab of Bengal, which were at Patna, Dacca, and Murshidabād.* After the recapture of Calcutta by the Company, in the beginning of 1757, the right to establish a mint of their own was one of the stipulations in the treaty with Siraj-ud-daulah, dated the 7th February of the same year. On the 12th August 1765 the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II granted to the Company the "Diwani of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa." Soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, the mints at Dacca, Patna, and Murshidabād were closed, and that at Calcutta remained the only mint for the province.

As already noted, the Shillong Cabinet is very poor in the coins of Bengal Kings, but a reference to the Mughal section will show that it possesses a fair number of samples of coins minted at Dacca. The one dated 1608 A.D., when Dacca first became the capital of Bengal, is specially noticeable.

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* "History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," by E. Thomas, page 32.

## SULTANS AND GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

### A.—Governors under the Emperor of Dehli.

| | A.H. | A.D. | *Emperors of Dehli.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji. | 594 | 1198 | Muizz-ud-din Muhammad ibn Sam. |
| 2. Izzu-ud-din Shiran ... | 602 | 1205 | Qutubuddin. |
| 3. 'Ala-ud-din Mardan ... | 605 | 1208 | Ditto. |
| 4. Ghiyas-ud-din 'Iwaz ... | 608 | 1211 | Altamsh. |
| 5. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud ... | 624 | 1226 | Ditto. |
| 6. 'Ala-ud-din Jani ... | 627 | 1229 | Ditto. |
| 7. Saif-ud din Aibak ... | 627 | 1229 | Ditto. |
| 8. Izz-ud-din Tughril Tughan Khan. | 631 | 1233 | Altamsh, Rukn-ud-din Firuz I, Raziya, Muiz-ud-din Bahram, and |
| 9. Qamar-ud-din Taimur Khan Kiran. | 642 | 1244 | 'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud. |
| 10. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Yuzbak Tughril Khan (Mughis-ud-din). | 644 | 1246 | NasirudJin Muhammad I. |
| 11. Jalal-ud-din Masa'ud Malik Jani | 656 | 1258 | Ditto. |
| 12. 'Izz-ud-din Balban ... | 657 | 1258 | Ditto. |
| 13. Muhammad Arsalan Tatar Khan. | 659 | 1260 | Ditto. and Ghiyasuddin Balban. |
| 14. Sher Khan ... | Uncertain dates. | | Ghiyasuddin Balban. |
| 15. Amin Khan ... | Ditto | | Ditto. |
| 16. Mughis-ud-din Tughril | 677 | 1278 | Ditto. |

*(House of Balban.)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Nasir-ud-din Bughra Khan | 681 | 1282 | Ditto, also Kaiqubad, and Kaiumurs. |
| 18. Rukn-ud-din Kaikaus... | 691 | 1291 | Firoz II, Ibrahim I, and Muhammad II. |
| 19. Shams-ud-din Firuz Shāh | 702 | 1302 | 'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II. |
| *[20. Shihabud din (Western Bengal)] | 718 | 1318 | Qutbuddin Mubarak I. |
| 21. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur (East Bengal). | 710 | 1310 | Muhammad II. |
| Ditto (all Bengal) | 722 | 1322 | Qutbuddin Mubarak I, an Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq. |
| 22. Nasir-ud-din Ibrahim Shāh (Lakhnauti). | 724-6 | 1323-5 | Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq. |
| Bahādur Shāh (restored) | 725-31 | 1324-30 | Muhammad ibn Tughluq. |
| †23. Bahram Shah (East Bengal) | 731-9 | 1330-38 | Ditto. |
| †24. Qadr Khan (Lakhnauti) | 726-40 | 1325-39 | Ditto. |
| †25. 'Izz-ud-din A'zam-ul-Mulk (Satgaon) | 724-40 | 1323-39 | Ditto. |

* Probably did not rule at all, but was permitted to strike coins by his father, Firuz Shah. Bahadurs early coins also do not indicate independent rule.

† These were only Governors under Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, and almost certainly did not strike coins in their own name.

## B.—Independent Kings.

(*House of Balban.*)

| | A.H. | A.D. | *Emperors of Dehli.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26. Fakhr-ud-din Mubarak Shāh (East Bengal). | 739-50 | 1338-49 | Muhammadan ibn Tughluq. |
| 27. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Ghāzi Shāh (East Bengal). | 750-3 | 1349-52 | Ditto. |
| 28. 'Ala-ud-din 'Ali Shāh (West Bengal).* | 740-6 | 1339-45 | Ditto. |

(*House of Ilyas Shah.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. Shams-ud-din Ilyas Shāh | 739 | 1338 | Ditto, also Firuz III. |
| 30. Sikandar Shāh, I ... | 758 | 1358 | Firuz III, Tughlaq II, and Abubakr. |
| 31. Ghiyas-ud-din A'zam Shāh | 792 | 1389 | Muhammad IV, ibn Firuz Sikandar I, Mahmud II. Nasrat. (Interregnum.) |
| 32. Saif-ud-din Hamza Shāh | 814 | 1411 | Daulat Khan Lodi. |
| 33. Shams-ud-din | Dates uncertain, but not later than 817. | | |
| 34. Shihabuddin (perhaps the same as No. 33). | | | |

(*House of Raja Ganesh.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Shāh. | 817 | 1414 | Khizr Khan and Mubarak II. |
| 36. Shams-ud-din Ahmad Shāh | 835 | 1431 | Mubarak II and Muhammad V. |

(*House of Ilyas Shah restored.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, I. | 816 | 1442 | Muhammad V, 'Alam Shāh, and Bahlul. |
| 38. Rukn-ud-din Barbak Shāh | 864 | 1459 | Bahlul. |
| 39. Shams-ud-din Yusuf Shāh | 879 | 1474 | Ditto. |
| 40. Sikandar Shāh, II ... | 886 | 1481 | Ditto. |
| 41. Jalal-ud-din Fath Shāh... | 886 | 1481 | Ditto. |

(*Habshi Kings.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42. Sultan Shahzada Barbak... | 892 | 1486 | Ditto. |
| 43. Saif-ud-din Firuz Shāh ... | 892 | 1486 | Ditto and Sikandar II. |
| 44. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shāh, II. | ... 895 | 1489 | Sikandar II. |
| 45. Shams-ud-din Abu Nasr Muzaffar Shāh. | 896 | 1490 | Ditto. |

(*House of Husain Shah.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46. 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shāh... | 899 | 1493 | Ditto and Ibrahim II. |
| 47. Nasir-ud-din Nasrat Shah | 929 | 1522 | Ibrahim II. |
| 48. 'Ala-ud-din Firuz Shah ... | 939 | 1532 | Ditto. |
| 49. Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud Shāh, III. | 939 | 1532 | Ditto and Humāyūn. |
| Conquest by Sher Shāh Suri | 945 | 1538 | Sher Shāh. |

* First fought against 'Ala-ud-din in West Bengal: became King of all Bengal after tiyar-ud-din's death.

## C.—The Afghan Supremacy.

| | A H. | A. D. | *Emperors of Dehli.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khizr Khan Governor ... | 916 | 1539 | Ditto. |
| Qazi Fazilat Amin ... | 948 | 1541 | Ditto. |
| Muhammad Khan Sw | 952 | 1545 | Islam Shāh. |

### (*House of Muhammad Sur.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50. Shams-ud-din Muhammad Shāh Ghāzi (former Governor). | 960 | 1552 | Muhammad 'Adil and Ibrahim III. |
| 51. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur Shāh, II. | 962 | 1554 | Sikandar III, and Akbar. |
| 52. Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal Shāh | 968 | 1560 | Akbar. |
| 53. Son of Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal Shāh—name unknown | 971 | 1563 | Ditto. |

### (*House of Sulaiman Kararani.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54. Sulaiman Kararani ... | 971 | 1563 | Akbar. |
| 55. Bayazid Shāh, II ... | 980 | 1572 | Ditto. |
| 56. Daud Shāh ... | 980 | 1572 | Ditto. |
| (Conquest of Bengal by the Emperor Akbar and following years). | 984 | 1576 | |

## D.—Governors under the Muchul Dynasty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57. Khan Jahan ... | 974 | 1576 | Akbar. |
| 58. Muzaffar Khan ... | 987 | 1579 | Ditto. |
| 59. Raja Todar Mal* ... | 988 | 1580 | Ditto. |
| 60. Khan Ā'zim ... | 990 | 1582 | Ditto. |
| 61. Shahbaz Khan ... | 992 | 1584 | Ditto. |
| 62. Raja Man Simha ... | 997 | 1589 | Ditto. |
| 63. Qutbuddin Kakultash... | 1015 | 1606 | Jahāngir. |
| 64. Jahāngir Kuli ... | 1016 | 1607 | Ditto. |
| 65. Shaikh Islam Khan ... | 1017 | 1608 | Ditto. |
| 66. Qasim Khan ... | 1022 | 1613 | Ditto. |
| 67. Ibrahim Khan ... | 1028 | 1618 | Ditto. |
| 68. Shāh Jahān (in revolt) | 1032 | 1622 | Ditto. |
| 69. Khanizad Khan ... | 1033 | 1625 | Ditto. |
| 70. Mukarram Khan ... | 1035 | 1626 | Ditto. |
| 71. Fidai Khan ... | 1036 | 1627 | Ditto. |
| 72. Qasim Khan Jahani ... | 1037 | 1628 | Shāh Jahān. |
| 73. 'Āzim Khan ... | 1042 | 1632 | Ditto. |
| 74. Islam Khan Mashadi... | 1047 | 1637 | Ditto. |

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* Commissioned by Akbar to reduce the rebellion in Bengal and Behar.

† First as Deputy of his father Mahabat Khan who was appointed Governor of Bengal after the flight of the prince Shāh Jahān from Bengal.

| | | A.H. | A.D. | *Emperors of Dehli.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75. | Prince Shāh Shuja (Itaqad Khan in interval from 1057-1059). | 1049 | 1639 | Ditto. |
| 76. | Mir Jumla ... | 1070 | 1660 | Aurangzeb. |
| 77. | Shaista Khan* ... | 1073 | 1663 | Ditto. |
| 78. | Fida Khan ... | 1087 | 1677 | Ditto. |
| 79. | Sultan Muhammad 'Āzim | 1088 | 1678 | Ditto. |
| 80. | Shaista Khan ... | 1090 | 1680 | Ditto. |
| 81. | Ibrahim Khan II ... | 1099 | 1689 | Aurungzeb. |
| 82. | 'Azim-ush Shan ... | 1108 | 1696 | Ditto. |
| 83. | Murshid Quli Khan ... | 1116 | 1704 | Aurangzeb Bahādur Shāh, Jahandar Shāh, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi'uddarjat Rafi-'ud-daula and Muhammad Shāh. |
| 84. | Shuja-ud-din Khan ... | 1139 | 1725 | Muhammad Shāh. |
| 85. | Sarfaraz Khan ... | 1151 | 1739 | Ditto. |
| 86. | 'Ali Virdi Khan ... | 1153 | 1740 | Ditto and Ahmad Shāh. |
| 87. | Siraj-ud daulah ... | 1170 | 1756 | 'Alamgir II. |
| 88. | Mir Jafar ... | 1171 | 1757 | Ditto and Shāh 'Alam II. |
| 89. | Qasim 'Ali Khan ... | 1174 | 1760 | Shāh 'Alam II. |
| 90. | Mir Jafar (a second time) | 1177 | 1763 | Ditto. |
| 91. | Nizam-ud-daulah ... The East India Company in the same year received from the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II the Diwani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. | 1179 | 1765 | Ditto. |

* He was permitted to govern the province by his deputy Daud Khan till 1074 A.H.

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | **XVIII.—RUKN-UD-DIN** 691-702 A.H; |
| 1 | ... | ... | AR 158·2 1·1 | [Lakhnauti] | In double square ...<br>السلطان الاعظم<br>ركن الدنيا والدين ابو<br>المظفر كيكاؤس سلطان<br>بن السلطان بن سلطان<br>*As-Sultan al 'Azim Rukn-ud-Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al-Muzaffar Kai Kaus Sultan bin as-Sultan bin Sultan*— The great King Rukn-ud Duniya Wa'd Din (Pillar of the World and of Religion) Abul Muzaffar Kai Kaus, King, Son of the King and Grandson of a King. |
| | | | | | **XX.—SHIHAB-UD-DIN** 718 A.H.; |
| 2 | [718] | ... | 155·0 ·97 | [Lakhnauti] | In double square ...<br>السلطان الاعظم<br>شهاب الدنيا والدين<br>ابو المظفر بغده شاه<br>السلطان بن السلطان<br>*As-Sultan al-'Azim Shihab-ud-Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Bughda Shāh as-Sultan bin as-Sultan.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Remarks and references. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **KAI KAUS,**<br>**1291—1302 A.D.** | | |
| In double square inscribed in a circle with marginal inscription<br>الامام<br>المستعصم امير<br>المؤمنين<br>*Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.*—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.<br>Margin :<br>*Zarab Haz al Fizza . . . . . miati.* | ..... | *Th Chron* No. 149; and No. 7, page 147 of Nelson Wright's I. M. C. (differs in reading *as-Sultan* instead of *Sultan* in the last line of obverse). |
| **BUGHDA SHÁH,**<br>**1318 A.D.** | | |
| In double square, inscribed in a circle.<br>الامام<br>المستعصم امير<br>المؤمنين<br>*Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.*—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.<br>Margin—Fragmentary, but apparently similar to the one in I. M. C. | Received in 1906 from B.B.R.A.S. Found near Murshidabad. | *Th Chron*, p. 197, No. 168; and Nelson Wright's No. 13, page 148. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijri. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XLVI.—'ALA-UD-DIN |
| | | | | | 899—923-A.H.; |
| 3 | 89 | ... | AR 163·6 1·03 | Husainābād | السلطان العا(دل)<br>علاوالدنیا والد(ین)<br>ابو المظفر حسین<br>شاہ السلطان<br>*As-Sultan al-'Adil 'Ala'ud Duniya Wa'd Din, Abu al-Muzaffar Husain Shāh as-Sultan.* |
| 4 | 899 | ... | AR 163·2 1·05 | Fathābād ... | In a circle, with small loops outside.<br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله<br>فتحا باد ۸۹۹<br>The Kalima ('There is no God but God; Muhammad is the Apostle of God') Fathābād—899 A.H.(= 1493 A.D.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

HUSAIN SHAH.

1493-1522 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ابن سید اشرف<br>حسین خلد الله<br>ملکه و سلطانه<br>حسینا باد ۸۹<br><br>*Ibn Saiyad Ashraf Husain Khalad Allah Mulkahu wa Sultanahu Husainābād* 89—<br>[Coin of] the Just King 'Ala ud Duniya wa'd Din Abul Muzaffar Husain Shāh, the King, son of Saiyad Ashraf Husain—May God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule. | ..... | I. M. C., No. 190, page 175. |
| In a circle with small loops outside.<br><br>علاءالدنیا<br>والدین ابو المظفر<br>حسین شاه السلطان<br>خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه<br><br>*'Ala ad Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh as Sultan Khalad Allah Mulkahu wa Sultanahu.*—Ala'ud-duniya Wa'd Din (the Glory of the World and of Religion, Abul Muzaffar Husain Shah, the Sovereign, may God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule,. | ..... | B. M. C., Nos. 113, 114, page 45; I. M. C., No. 169, page 173.<br>Pl. IV, No. 5 of this Catalogue. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijri. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XLVI—'ALA-UD-DIN, 899—929 A.H.; |
| 5 | 913 | ... | AR 166·3 1·23 | Muhammadābād. | In a double circle, with dots between. السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه *As Sultan al Adil 'Ala ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh.* |
| 6 | 913 | ... | AR 163·2 1·24 | ... | Ditto. |
| | | | | | XLVII—NASIR-UD-DIN 929—939 A.H.; |
| 7 | 925 | ... | AR 163·5 1 06 | Husainābād | In circle with arabesques out-side. السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين اباد *As-Sultan bin as Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar. Husain-abad.* |
| 8 | 925 written 965 | ... | AR 163 5 1·05 | Fathābād ... | السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحا باد ٨٩ *As Sultan bin as Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Fathabad 89.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| HUSAIN SHÁH—*continued.*<br>1493-1522 A.D. | | |
| In a double circle, with dots between—<br>سلطان بن<br>سيد اشرف الحسيني<br>خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه<br>محمد اباد ۹۱۳<br>*Sultan bin Saiyad Ashraf al-Husaini Khalad Allahu Mulkahu wa Sultanahu. Muhammadābād*, 913 (A.H.=1507 A.D.)<br>Ditto. | Found in Murshidabad: presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 686, dated the 8th February 1907.) | I. M. C., No. 197, page 176. |
| NASRAT SHÁH.<br>1522—1532 A.D. | | |
| In circle, with arabesques outside.<br>نصرتشاه<br>سلطان ابن حسين شاه<br>سلطان سيد [اشرف اله]<br>حسيني خلد الله ملكه<br>و سلطانه ۹۲۵ | Found at Jasodal in the district of Mymensingh; received by exchange in 1908 from Mr. Stapleton. | *Cf.* I. M. C., No. 206, p. 177.<br>Pl. IV, No. 6 of this catalogue. |
| *Nasrat Shāh Sultan bin Husain Shāh Sultan Saiyad* [*Ashraf al-*] *Husaini, Khalad Allah mulkahu wa Sultanahu* 925 (H =1519 A.D.)<br>نصرتشاه السلطان<br>بن حسين شاه السلطان<br>[اله] حسيني خلد ملكه<br>دار لضرب ۹۲۵<br>*Nasrat Shah as Sultan bin Husain Shāh as Sultan* [*al*] *Husaini Khalad Mulkahu Darulzarb* 965 (wrongly written for 925 A.H.) | Ditto ... | *Cf.* B. M. C. (Muhammadan States), No. 139, p. 51. |

The founders of the Assamese Kingdom were Shans, who in 1228 A.D., under the leadership of Sukapha, crossed the Patkoi range, which bounds the Brahmaputra Valley at the extreme east, and settled in the neighbourhood of the modern Sibsagar. For about 300 years they remained a unit among the several tribes that then inhabited the Brahmaputra Valley, but about 1530 A.D., under the leadership of Suhuṅmuṅ, they succeeded in finally conquering their principal rivals, the Chutiyas and Kacharis, and were brought into intimate contact with the world outside the Assam Valley by an unsuccessful invasion of the Muhammadans, who then ruled over Eastern Bengal. Their success evidently inspired them to imitate the coinage of the Muhammadan Kings of the Husaini dynasty, and in 1543 the first Ahom coin was issued by Sukleṅmuṅ, the son of Suhuṅmuṅ. This coin has an inscription in the Ahom language and script, and following a statement made in the *Yogini Tantra* that the Ahom country was octagonal, the coins are octagonal instead of round; but in other respects they follow closely coins of Nasrat Shah and Ghyasuddin, two of Ala-ud-din Husain Shah's sons. These Ahom coins seem to have been mainly struck in connexion with the installation ceremony of the Ahom Kings, and very few of them are known. At some subsequent date an annual issue of coins in Bengali script began (*vide* Chakradhvaja's coin in the Cabinet, dated 1585 *Saka*=1663 A.D.), but until the time of Rudra Simha, 1696-1714 A.D., there does not appear to have been any regular issue of coins. Commencing, however, from 1618 *Saka*, specimens of Assamese coinage in Bengali script are known for nearly every year until the end of Assamese rule about 1742 *Saka* (=1820 A.D.). Most of the coins have the same inscription, the obverse mentioning the name of the king and the date of the coin, while the reverse contains an invocation to gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon. The most interesting coins of the series are those minted in the name of Siva Simha and Rajesvara Simha. The former king permitted his wives to strike coins on his behalf, and in 1651 *Saka* his queen Pramathesvari for the first time broke away from the Assamese tradition by striking at Garhgaon a square coin in Persian script. The shape of this coin was probably derived from the square Manipuri coins, issued shortly before by Chairomba. Rajesvara experimented in new forms of coinage almost throughout all his reign. Besides ordinary octagonal coins in Bengali script, he struck in the first year of his reign octagonal coins in Ahom script (*vide* coin at bottom of Plate I) and square coins in Bengali script were also issued. Besides these, he issued octagonal coins with a Nagri inscription in 1675 *Saka* and at least two

issues of coins in Persian were also struck,—a square issue in 1674 *Saka* and an octagonal issue in 1685. On both the latter coins the name of the mint, Rangpur, is mentioned.

Towards the end of Assamese rule, the Vaishnava section of the inhabitants of Assam constantly broke out into rebellion against their kings, who were followers of Siva. In the time of Gaurinatha Simha two Vaishnava usurpers began to strike coins in Upper Assam, and the Assamese Kingdom was only saved from immediate dissolution by the temporary intervention of the British in 1794 A.D. Owing to the adoption of a policy of non-intervention, the British soon withdrew, and for nearly 30 years anarchy prevailed. Towards the end of this period, invasions of Burmese occurred, and the last King of Assam, Jogesvara Simha was a puppet of the Burmese Governors. The Burmese appear to have minted an octagonal silver coinage of their own called *Gahuri* Muhurs, with a pig on one side and a floral design, or rude inscription, on the other; but these coins are very rare, and the Shillong Cabinet contains no specimen of them. The last dated coins are those of Chandra Kanta (the predecessor of Jogesvara) minted in *Saka* 1741 and 1742 (=1819 and 1820 A.D.). The aggressions of the Burmese finally led to a British expedition for the purpose of ejecting them from Assam and Manipur. Rangpur was occupied at the beginning of 1825 A.D., and by the treaty of Yandabo, signed on February the 24th, 1826, the Burmese King undertook to have no further dealings with Assam. Owing to the atrocities perpetrated by the Burmese, Assam had fallen into a most deplorable condition, and the administration of the country was entirely conducted for several years after the treaty by British officials. An attempt to reinstate Purandara Simha, who had previously reigned for a short time in 1818 A.D., ended in failure, and from 1838 Assam has formed an integral part of British India. No coins of Purandara Simha have yet come to light.*

* Further details of Assamese coinage may be found in two papers read by Mr. Stapleton before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1909 and 1910: as well as in a paper by Mr. J. Allan in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1909 (Volume IX).

| | A.D. |
|---|---|
| Sukapha ... ... ... | ... 1228-1268 |
| Suteupha ... ... ... | ... 1268-1281 |
| Subinpha ... ... ... | ... 1281-1293 |
| Sukhangpha ... ... ... | ... 1293-1332 |
| Sukhrangpha... ... ... | ... 1332-1364 |
| Sutupha ... ... ... | ... 1364-1376 |
| interregnum ... ... | ... 1376-1380 |
| Tyaokhamti ... ... ... | ... 1380-1389 |
| interregnum ... ... | ... 1389-1397 |
| Sudangpha ... ... ... | ... 1397-1407 |
| Sujangpha ... ... ... | ... 1407-1422 |
| Suphakpha ... ... ... | ... 1422-1439 |
| Susenpha ... ... ... | ... 1439-1488 |
| Suhenpha ... ... ... | ... 1488-1493 |
| Supimpha ... ... ... | ... 1493-1497 |
| Suhungmung or the Dihingia Raja ... | ... 1497-1539 |
| Suklenmung or the Garhgaya Raja ... | ... 1539-1552 |
| Sukhampha or Khora Raja ... | ... 1552-1603 |
| Susengpha *alias* Burha Raja or Pratapa Simha ... | 1603-1641 |
| Surampha or Bhaga Raja... ... | ... 1641-1644 |
| Sutyinpha or Nariya Raja ... ... | ... 1644-1648 |
| Sutamla or Jayadhvaja Simha ... | ... 1648-1663 |
| Chakradhvaja Simha or Supungmung | ... 1663-1670 |
| Sunyatpha or Udayaditya Simha ... | ... 1670-1673 |
| Suklampha or Ramdhvaj ... ... | ... 1673-1675 |
| Suhung ... ... ... | ... 1675 ... |
| Gobar ... ... ... | ... 1675 ... |
| Sujinpha ... ... ... | ... 1675-1677 |
| Sudaipha ... ... ... | ... 1677-1679 |
| Sulikpha or Lara Raja ... ... | ... 1679-1681 |
| Supatpha or Gadadhar Simha ... | ... 1681-1696 |
| Rudra Simha or Sukhrungpha ... | ... 1696-1714 |
| Siva Simha or Sutanpha... ... | ... 1714-1744 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pramatta Siṁha or Sunenpha ... | ... 1744-1751 |
| Rajesvara Siṁha or Surempha ... | ... 1751-1769 |
| Lakshmi Siṁha or Sunyeopha ... | ... 1770-1780 |
| (Ramakanta—Usurper) ... ... | ... 1769-1770 |
| Gaurinatha Siṁha or Suhitpangpha ... | ... 1780-1795 |
| (Bharatha Siṁha—Rebel) ... | 1791—1793&1795-97 |
| (Sarvānanda—Rebel) ... ... | ... 1793—1795 |
| Kamalesvara Siṁha or Suklingpha ... | ... 1795-1810 |
| Chandrakanta Siṁha or Sudinpha (nominally) | ... 1810-1818 |
| and also (under the Burmese) | ... 1819-1820 |
| (Brajanatha Siṁha) ... | February to April 1818 |
| Purandar Siṁha ... ... | ... 1818-1819 |
| and as King of Upper Assam | ... 1833-1838 |
| Jogesvara Siṁha (under the Burmese) | ... 1821 ... |
| Burmese Rule ... ... | ... 1819-1825 |
| British Rule began ... ... | ... 1825 ... |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | CHAKRADHVAJA SIMHA *alias* |
| 1 | 1585 | ... | AR Oct.* 168 5 ·85 | ... | Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri Sva* (2) *rga deva Chakra-d va* (3) *ja Simhasya Sake* —(4) (under a horizontal line) 1585—(coin) of Chakradhvaja Simha, a deity of h aven, 1585 Saka=1663 A.D. |
| | | | | | SUPATPHA *alias* |
| | | | | | 1681—95 |
| 1 | 1603 | ... | AR 172·0 ·88 | ... | Four-line legend in Ahom language and script, (1) *Chao Su* (2) *pat pha pi* (3) *n Khun Lak* (4) *ni Raisan* —(The) great Supatpha became (*pin*) King in the year (*Lakni*) Raisan (thirty third year of cycle = 1681 A.D.) . Winged dragon below, facing right. |
| | | | | | RUDRA SIMHA *alias* |
| 1 | 1618 | ... | AR 173·1 ·90 | ... | Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Srimat* (2) *Svarga Deva Rudra* (3) *Simhasya Sa* (4) *ke* 1618—(Coin) of Rudra Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1618 (= 1696 A.D.) Winged dragon below facing right. |
| 2 | 1620 | ... | AR 172·9 ·87 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1620 Saka (= 1698 A.D.) |

* Except where otherwise stated,

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Reference and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUPUNGMUNG—1663—1670 A.D. | | |
| Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Rama Pada* (3) *ravinda Para* (4) *yanasya*—Intent on the lotus of the feet of Siva and Rama. | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | |
| GADADHARA SIMHA. | | |
| A.D. | | |
| Four-line legend in Ahom language and script, (1) *Kao boi* (2) *pha Len* (3) *dan he-u* (4) *chu*—I pay respect (*boi*) to Heaven'ly (*pha*) Lendan (Indra) by giving (*he-u*) name (*i.e.*, by dedicating this coin.) Bird at right bottom. | Presented in 1906 by Srijut Kamaleswara Gohain, Mauzadar of Naharani in the Golághát Subdivision. | Reference: Coins of Gadadhara Simha, I. M. C No. 4, page 298. [Redeciphered for this catalogue by Srijut Golap Chandra Barua, late Assamese Translator to Government.] |
| SUKRUNGPHA 1693-1714 A.D. | | |
| Four-line legend (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *dambuja Madhu* (4) *karasya* = 'A bee on the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri.' | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát Subdivision, Sibságar. | Reference: I. M. C., No. 1, page 299, where *Ambuja* should be read for *Amrita* (*vide* inverted reverse; Pl. XXIX, No. 3). |
| Similar ... ... | Ditto. | |

all Assamese coins are octagonal.

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RUDRA SIMHA *alias* |
| 3 | 1621 | ... | AR 176·1 ·7 | ... | As previous coin ; but date 1621 Saka (= 1699 A.D.) |
| 4 | 1622 | ... | AR 173·3 ·85 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1622 Saka (= 1700 A.D.) |
| 5 | 1625 | ... | AR 173·2 ·89 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1625 Saka (= 1703 A.D.) |
| 6 | 1626 | ... | AR 171·7 ·90 | ... | Ditto ; one ; but date 1626 Saka (= 1704 A.D.) |
| 7 | 1630 | ... | AR 173·6 ·91 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1630 Saka (= 1708 A.D.) |
| 8 | 1632 | ... | AR 175·0 ·90 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1632 Saka (= 1710 A.D.) |
| 9 | 1633 | ... | AR 172·1 ·88 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1633 Saka (= 1711 A.D.) |
| 10 | 1635 | ... | AR 174·1 ·87 | ... | Ditto ; but date 1635 Saka (= 1713 A.D.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUKRUNGPHA, 1696-1714 A.D.—*continued.* | | |
| As No. 1 ... ... | Found in Sibságar, received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1112, dated the 22nd June 1905. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Same as No. 1 ... | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát (Assam). | |
| Ditto ... ... | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RUDRA SIMHA *alias* |
| 11 | 1636 | ... | AR 170·9 ·90 | ... | As previous coin ; but date 1636 Saka (= 1714 A D) and — a little above ⅘ of date. |
| 12 | ... | ... | AR 86·6 ·63 | ... | Three-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Rudra Si* (3) *mhasya* Half-flower to right of *Sri*. |
| 13 | ... | ... | AR 87·2 ·65 | ... | Similar; but the flower missing. |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA *alias* |
| 1 | 1637 | ... | AR 171·7 ·92 | ... | [Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri-mat* (2) *Svarga Deva Si* (3) *va Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sa[illegible]* 1637—[coin] of Siva Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1637 = 1715 A.D. Winged dragon facing right.[ |
| 2 | 1637 | ... | AR 174·8 ·92 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 3 | 1637 | ... | AR 173·9 ·90 | ... | Ditto but the first and second lines read (1) *Sri Sri ma* (2) *t Svarga Deva Si*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUKRUNGPHAI 1696-1714 A.D.—*concluded.* | | |
| As No. 1 ... ... | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | |
| Three-line legend (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Pada* (3) *Prasya*, one conspicuous dot to right of *Sri*. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden. | |
| Similar, but the dot missing ... | Ditto ... | Pl. II, No. 1. |
| SUTANPHA, 1714-1744 A.D. | | |
| Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Pada* (3) *mbuja madhuka* (4) *rasya*— A bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri. | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | *Cf.* I. M. C., No. page 300. |
| Ditto ... | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Saka. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA, *alias* |
| 4 | 1639 | ... | AR 175·9 ·95 | ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1639 (=1717 A.D.) |
| 5 | 1641 | ... | AR 175·0 ·95 | ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1641 (=1719 A.D.) |
| 6 | 1642 | ... | AR 174·8 ·95 | ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1642 (=1720 A.D.) |
| 7 | 1643 | ... | AR 171·3 ·94 | ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1643 Saka (= 1721 A.D.) |
| 8 | 1644 | ... | AR 175·8 ·93 | ... | Ditto, but date 1644 (= 1722 A.D.) |
| 9 | 1646 | ... | AR 175·0 ·92 | ... | Ditto, but date 1646 (=1724 A.D.) |
| 10 | 1654 | 18 | AR 176·4 ·87 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri ma* (2) *t Svarga Deva Si* (3) *va Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1654 (5) 18. |
| 11 | ... | ... | AR 87·0 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva si* (3) *imhasya.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUTANPHA—*continued.* | | |
| As No. 1 ... ... | As last one ... | I. M. C., No. 2, page 300 ('*Padam-buja*' should be read for '*Padamrita*'). |
| Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto No. 3. |
| Ditto ... ... | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet. | [Found in Secretariat chest.] |
| Ditto ... ... | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Same as No. 1. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri pada* (3) *mbuja madhu* (4) *karasya.* | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Pada* (3) *Parasya*—Seven dotted flower on দ of পদ. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA, WITH |
| 1 | 1646 | ... | Æ 174·0 ·95 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Siva* (2) *Simha Nripamahi* (3) *shi Sri Phulesva* (4) *ri Devyah.* |
| 2 | 1647 | ... | Æ 175·5 ·95 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 3 | 1647 | ... | Æ 174·1 ·90 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 4 | 1648 | ... | Æ 174·3 ·93 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 5 | 1649 | ... | Æ 170·5 ·88 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA, WITH QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI |
| 1 | 1649 | ... | Æ 175·1 ·92 | ... | Same as No. 1 of Phulesvari, substituting the name Pramathesvari. |
| 2 | 1650 | ... | Æ 174·1 ·90 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 3 | 1651 | ... | Æ 174·0 ·90 | ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **QUEEN PHULESVARI.** | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pada* (3) *Parayanayah* (4) *Sake* 1646—[coin] of Queen Phulesvari, Consort of King Siva Simha, intent on the feet of Hara and Gauri 1646 (=1724 A.D.) Winged dragon facing right. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | I. M. C., No. 1, page 300. |
| Ditto, but date 1647 (=1725 A.D.), and seven-dotted flower on র of হর | Found in 1906 in the Daflati n g Tea-garden. | I. M. C., No. 2, page 300. |
| Ditto, but the first and the second lines read (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Padapa* and five-dotted flower in front of the dragon. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but date 1648 (= 1726 A.D.) | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 3. |
| Ditto, but date 1649 (= 1727 A.D.) | Ditto. | Pl. II, No. 2. |
| **(A LATER NAME OF PHULESVARI).** | | |
| Same as No. 5 of Phulesvari. No five-dotted flower in front of the dragon. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but date 1650 (=1728 A.D.) | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but date 1651 (= 1729 A.D.) | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 3, page 30 |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA WITH |
| 4 | 1650 | 15 | Arcq. 174·2 ·70 | Garhgaon | Persian legend ... شاه شيو سينگ سكه زد چو مهر بحكم بيگم پرمهتى سري شا ه *Shāh Sheo Singh Sikka zad chu Mihr ba hukm Begum Pramathesari Shāh*—Shāh Sheo (Siva) Simha. Coin struck as the sun by order of Queen Pramathesvari Shāh. |
| 5 | 1652 | ... | AR 174·5 ·92 | ... | Same as No. 1 ... |
| 6 | 1653 | ... | AR 173·3 ·95 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | AR 88·5 ·66 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Simha Nripa* (3) *Mahishi*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI—*continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| میمنت ما نوس<br>۱۵<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب گرگاو<br>'*Dragon*' ন ১৭০১<br>*Mimanat Mānūs Sani* 15 *Julūs Zarb Gargaon* 1651 "Struck at Garhgaon in the 15th year of his reign of tranquil prosperity." Saka 1651 (=1729 A.D.) | Found at Garhgaon in the Sibságar district, Assam, with 142 duplicates. | Reference : J. A. S. B., Part I, 1904, Extra number, Numismatic Supplement, No. 4, page 114, Pl. II, 16, Pl. IV. No. 7 of the catalogue. |
| Same as 1, but date 1652 (= 1730 A.D.) | Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden. | |
| Same as No. 1, but date 1653 (=1731 A.D.). | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 4, page 301. |
| (1) *Sri Prama* (2) *thesvari*, (3) *Devyah.* | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 5, page 301. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA WITH |
| 1 | 1654 | 19 | AR 175·4 ·94 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Siva* (2) *Simha Nripa udva* (3) *lladbha Sri mad Ambi* (4) *ka Devinam.* "(Coin) of the much beloved (wife) of King Siva Simha. |
| 2 | ... | 19 | AR 86·2 ·64 | ... | *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Simha Na* (3) *resvara.* Seven-dotted flower below শ and five-dotted flower above ব of শিব |
| 3 | 1655 | 19 | AR 174·4 ·90 | ... | Same as 1 ... ... |
| 4 | 1656 | 20 | AR 175·3 ·90 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 5 | 1657 | 21 | AR 175·9 ·90 | ... | Ditto; seven-dotted flower on the back of the dragon. |
| 6 | 1658 | 22 | AR 175·4 ·92 | ... | As No. 5 ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| QUEEN AMBIKA. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Pada* (3) *Parayananam* (4) *Sake* 1654, 19 (Regnal year). "Devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri." | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| (1) *Udvallad* (2) *bha Sri mad-ambi* (3) *ka Devinam*, 19. | Ditto. | |
| As No. 1, but date 1655 (=1733 A.D.). 19 (Regnal year). | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 20 ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but date 1657 (=1735 A.D.) and regnal year 21. Half flower on *Gau* of *Gauri*. | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 1, p. 301. |
| Same as previous one, but date 1658 (=1736 A.D.) and regnal year 22. Instead of half-flower, seven-dotted flower over *Gau* of *Gauri*, and also a seven-dotted flower above ৭ of পদ | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SIVA SIMHA WITH |
| 1 | 1661 | 26 | AR 175·8 ·92 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Siva* (2) *Simha Nripa udva* (3) *llabha Sri Sarve* (4) *svari Devi-nam*, (5) 26. |
| 2 | 1664 | 29 | AR 120·8 ·98 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Siva* (2) *Simha Nripa udva* (3) *llabha Sri Sarve* (4) *svari Devi-nam*, (5) 29. |
| 3 | ... | 29 | AR 85·2 ·72 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Simha na* (3) *resvara.* Four-dotted flower below *Si* of *Siva.* |
| 4 | 1665 | 29 | AR 174·7 ·95 | ... | Same as No. 1 ... |
| 5 | 1665 | 30 | AR 155·5 ·92 | ... | Ditto, but regnal year 30 ... |
| | | | | | PRAMATTA SIMHA |
| 1 | [1666] | ... | AR 175·2 ·91 | ... | Four-line legend in Ahom language and script—(1) *Chao Su* (2) *nen pha pin* (3) *khun Lakni* (4) *katkeo.* The great Sunenpha became king in the year *Katkeo* (thirty-sixth year of cycle = 1744 A.D.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **QUEEN SARVESVARI.** | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Pada* (3) *Parayananam* (4) *Sake* 1661.<br>Winged dragon facing left. | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Pada* (3) *Parayananam*, (4) *Sake* 1664.<br>Winged dragon facing left. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| (1) *Udvalla* (2) *bha Sri Sarve* (3) *svari Devinam*, (5) 29—[coin] of Sarvesvari, the beloved Queen of the lord Siva Simha. | Ditto ... | I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302. Pl. II, No. 3 of this catalogue. |
| Same as No. 1, but year 1665 (=1743 A.D.) | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 3. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| ***alias* SUNENPHA.** | | |
| Legend in Ahom language and script—(1) *Kao boi* (2) *pha lenda* (3) *n heu chu*—I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Lendan.<br>Winged dragon facing left. | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. | I. M. C., page 295 |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | PRAMATTA SIMHA |
| 2 | 1667 | ... | AR 173·7 ·92 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Dera Pramatta* (3) *Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1667 (= 1745 A.D.). Winged dragon below, facing left. |
| 3 | 1667 | ... | AR 44·3 60 | ... | *Sri Sri Pra*, (2) *matta Simha* (3) *Nripasya.* |
| 4 | 1668 | ... | AR 175 ·92 | ... | Same as (2); but *Saka* 1668 (=1746 A.D.). Lotus mark behind dragon's tail under date. |
| 5 | 1668 | ... | AR 44·8 ·52 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Pra* (2) *matta Simha*, (3) *Nripasya.* |
| 6 | 1669 | ... | AR 173·5 ·95 | ... | Ditto; *Saka* 1669 (=1747 A.D.). No lotus mark. |
| 7 | 1670 | ... | AR 176·5 ·92 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date *Saka* 1670 (=1748 A.D.). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUNENPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara*, (2) *Gauri Charana* (3) *Kamala Madhu* (4) *karasya*. Four-dotted flower above *Gau* of *Gauri*—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Pramatta Simha, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri. Saka 1667 (=1745 A.D.). | Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. | I. M. C., No. 3, page 302. |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1667 (=1745 A.D.). Half-flower on top and six-dotted half-flower to left and five-dotted half-flowers to right and bottom. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Same as (2) ... ... | Received in 1905, from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | I. M. C., No. 4, page 302. |
| (1) Sake (2) 1668 (=1774 A.D.). Half-flower on each side except right. | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Betham. | One-fourth rupee. |
| Same as No. 4 but half-moon with four dots on margin above হ্র | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | I. M. C., No. 5, page 302. |
| Same as No. 4 ... ... | Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | PRAMATTA SIMHA |
| 8 | 1672 | ... | AR 175·7 ·92 | ... | Same as 4, but date 1672 (=1750 A.D.) |
| 9 | ... | ... | AR 67·5 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Pra* (2) *Matta Simha* (3) *Nripasya.* |
| | | | | | SUREMPHA *ALIAS* RAJESVAR |
| 1 | 1674 | ... | AR *Sq.* 173·5 ·73 | Rangpur ... | شید ماه<br>سلطان چو خور<br>سکه<br>زد این عالم پناه<br>سری راجه سرسنگه<br>Persian legend, read from the beginning of the last line, *Sri Rajah sar singh zad in alampanah Sikha Sultan chu khurshíd* [*wa*] *mah*—This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun [and] moon. |
| 2 | 1674 | ... | AR 174·4 ·85 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Rajesva* (3) *ra Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1674. Dragon below, facing left. Semi-circle and four dots on margin before *Sri.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUNENPHA—*continued.* | | |
| Same as No. (4) ... ... | Found in 1906, in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Pada* (3) *Parasya*—seven-dotted flower above ব of শব | Same as No. 3. | |
| SIMHA—1751-1769 A.D. | | |
| مانوس ۱۶۷۴<br>میمنت<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>رنگپور | Found in Sibságar; received from the A. S. B. with letter No. 1108, dated the 22nd June 1905. | I. M. C., No. 21, page 305. |
| Beginning from the top *Mānus* 1674 *Maimanat Sani Jalūs Zarb Rangpur*—Struck at Rangpur (near Sibságar) in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity 1674(*Saka*=1752 A.D.) Dragon facing right at bottom (left-hand corner). | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Charana ka* (3) *mala makaranda* (4) *Madhukarasya*—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Rajesvara Simha, a Bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri; Saka 1674 (=1752 A.D.). Semicircle and four dots at beginning and end of first line and above *Ha* of *Hara*. | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RAJESVARA SIMHA 1751- |
| 3 | 1675 | ... | AR 174·4 ·85 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1675 Saka (= 1753 A.D.) |
| 4 | 1675 | ... | AR 174·4 ·85 | ... | Ditto, but in Nagri script. No. dragon at bottom Semicircle and four dots above *Svarga* and at end of *Nripasya*. |
| 5 | 1677 | ... | AR 174·2 ·85 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1677 Saka (=1755 A.D.) |
| 6 | 1678 | ... | AR 173·8 ·90 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1678 Saka (=1756 A.D.) |
| 7 | 1679 | ... | AR 173·1 ·83 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1679 Saka (= 1757 A.D.) |
| 8 | 1679 | ... | AR 48·7 ·54 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Ra* (2) *jesvara Sim* (3) *ha Nripasya*. |
| 9 | 1680 | ... | AR 174 8 ·86 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1680 Saka (=1758 A.D.) and semicircle omitted. |
| 10 | 1682 | ... | AR 174·7 ·86 | ... | Ditto, but date 1682 Saka (=1760 A.D.) with semicircle and dots. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUREMPHA. 1769 A.D. | | |
| As in No. 2, but semicircle and dots below *ra* of *Rasya*. | Purchased in 1009 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. | I. M. C. No. 5, page 303. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Mahe* (2) *svari charana ka* (3) *mala makaranda ma* (4) *dhukarasya*. Dragon below, facing left. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | I. M. C. No. 5, page 303. |
| As in No. 1, but no semicircle and dots below *ra* (র) of *Rasya*. | Ditto. | |
| As in No. 1, but a crescent abov *Ha* of Hara instead of semicircle and dots. | Ditto ... | I. M. C. No. 7, page 303. |
| Legend same as on No. 2, but only four dots at the beginning and end of the first line and six-dotted flower on *Ha* of Hara. | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1679 (= 1757 A.D.) semicircle and a dot on Saka. | Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905. | One-fourth rupee. I M. C. No. 9, page 303. |
| Same as No. 1, but semicircle omitted. | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | |
| Ditto, but crescent on Sri ... | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | Ditto, ditto No. 12 |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RAJESVARA SIMHA |
| 11 | 1683 | ... | AR 174·7 ·88 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1683 Saka (=1761 A.D.) and crescent over *Sva* of *Svarga*; no semicircle and dots. |
| 12 | 1684 | ... | AR 174·4 ·90 | ... | Ditto, but date 1684 Saka (=1762 A.D.) |
| 13 | 1685 | ... | AR 173·8 ·82 | Rangpur | شید ماه<br>سلطان چو خور<br>سکه<br>زد این عالم پناه<br>سری را جه سر سینگ<br>Beginning from the bottom *Sri Rajahsar Singh zad in alam-panah Sikka—Sultan chu khur-shid [wa] mah.* This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun (and) moon. |
| 14 | 1686 | ... | AR 173 5 ·8·6 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1986 Saka (=1764 A.D.) |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

*alias* SUREMPHA—*continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| As in 2, but no five-dotted flower on *Ha* of *Hara* and semicircle omitted below *ra* of *rasya*. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhát Subdivision, Sibságar. | I. M. C., No. 13, page 30. |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, ditto No. 14. |
| مانوس<br>میمنت ۱۶۸۵<br>ضرب سنه جلوس<br>رنگپور | Presented by Srijut Rasadhar Barua, Mauzadar of Panbari, through the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts (letter No. 63E., dated the 9th May 1903). | I. M. C., page 304, No. 22, and Rodgers' Punjab catalogue N. P. 81. This coin as well as No. (1) confirms the statement on page 180 of Gait's History that Rangpur was selected as Rajesvara's capital. Pl. IV, No. 8 of the catalogue. |
| *Mānūs maimanat* 1685 *Zarb san Julūs Rangpur*. Struck at Rangpur in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity, 1685 Saka = 1763 A. D. | | |
| Same as No. 13, but half-moon with a dot (in centre) on *Ha* of *Hara*. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | I. M. C. No. 15, page 303. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RAJESVARA SIMHA |
| 15 | 1687 | ... | AR 173·7 ·88 | ... | Same as No. 2, but no semi-circle, and a crescent on second *Sri* and date 1687 Saka (=1765 A.D.) |
| 13 | 1688 | ... | AR 176·9 ·84 | ... | Same as No. 2, but date 1688 Saka (=1766 A.D.) |
| 17 | 1689 | ... | A.D. 173·5 ·83 | ... | Same as 1, but also semi-circle and five dots above *Sva Svarga*, a crescent on second *Sri* and date 1689 Saka (=1767 A.D.) |
| 18 | 1690 | ... | AR 173·4 ·85 | ... | As in No. 1, but date 1690 Saka (=1768 A.D.) |
| 19 | ... | ... | AR 88·0 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Ra* (2) *jesvara Simha* (3) *Nripasya.* |
| 20 | ... | ... | 15·1 ·40 | ... | *Sri Sri Ra* (2) *jesvara* ... |
| 21 | ... | ... | AR 10·6 ·35 | ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

*alias* SUREMPHA—*concluded.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| As in No. 2, but semi-circle with four dots on margin before *Sri Sri*, half-moon and a dot above second *Sri*, and seven-dotted flower on *Ha* of *Hara*. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Same as No. 2, ... | Found in Sibsagar. Received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1126, dated the 22nd June 1905. | I. M. C. No. 16, page 303. |
| As in No. 3 ... | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| As in No. 3 ... | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va pada para*, (3) *yanasya*—crescent over second *Sri*. | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Simha Nri* (2) *pasya* ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee. |
| (1) *Simha Nri* (2) *pasya* ... | Ditto ... | $\frac{1}{16}$ rupee. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | LAKSHMI SIMHA |
| 1 | ... | 1 | Æ 87·2 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri La* (2) *kshmi Simha* (3) *Narendrasya.* |
| 2 | 1692 | ... | Æ 175·0 ·86 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Lakshmi* (3) *Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1692 (=1770 A.D.) Dragon below, facing right. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line on *Sva* of *Svarga* and to left of the dragon's tail. |
| 3 | 1693 | ... | Æ 174·5 ·95 | ... | Ditto, but date 1693 *Saka* (= 1771 A.D.) semi-circle and four dots in front of dragon, before *Sri Sri* and at end of third line. |
| 4 | 1694 | ... | Æ 174·2 ·90 | ... | As on No. 3, but date 1694 Saka (=1772 A.D.) |
| 5 | 1695 | ... | Æ 173·1 ·93 | ... | Ditto, but date 1695 Saka (=1773 A.D.). No semi-circle before dragon. |
| 6 | 1696 | ... | Æ 175·6 ·91 | ... | Ditto, but date 1696 Saka (=1774 A.D.) Semi-circles omitted. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Reference and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUNYEOPHA, 1770-1780 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *da parasya*, Regnal year (*one*) at bottom—(Coin) of the King Lakshmi Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri charana ra* (3) *vinda Maka-randa*, (4) *Madhukarasya*—(Coin) of the Deity of Heaven, King Lakshmi Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line. | Found in 1906 in Daflating Tea-garden. | I.M.C. No. 2, page 304. Pl. II, No. 4 of this catalogue. |
| Ditto, but semi-circle and dots also at middle of bottom. | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | Ditto, No. 4. |
| Ditto, but no semi-circle at bottom. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto ... | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | Reference Smith's I. M. C. No. 5, page 304. |
| Ditto, but semi-circle and dots only at end of first line. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | Ditto, No. 6. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | LAKHMI SIMHA, |
| 7 | 1696 | ... | AR 44·0 ·5 | ... | *Sri Sri La*, (2) *kshmi Sinha* (3) *Nripasya*. |
| 8 | 1697 | ... | AR 175·9 ·90 | ... | *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Lakshmi* (3) *Simha Nripasya Sake* 1697 (=1775 A.D.) Dragon at bottom facing right. |
| 9 | 1697 | ... | AR 44·6 ·53 | ... | As No. 7 ... ... |
| 10 | 1698 | ... | AR 174·6 ·82 | ... | Ditto, but date 1698 *Saka* (= 1776 A.D.) and a curve of four dots only above *Sva* of *Svarga*. |
| 11 | 1701 | ... | AR 43·6 ·53 | ... | *Sri Sri La* (2) *kshmi Simha* (3) *Nripasya*. |
| 12 | 1702 | ... | AR 43·6 ·54 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 13 | ... | ... | AR 85·2 ·67 | ... | As in No. 1 ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUNYEOPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1696 (=1774 A. D.) semi-circle and a dot on *Sake.* | Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. S. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905. | ¼ Rupee; I. M. C., No. 7, page 304. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Charanara* (3) *binda Makaranda* (4) *Madhukarasya.* | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | Ditto, I. M. C. No. 8, page 305. |
| As No. 7, but date 1697 Saka (=1775 A.D.) | As No. 7 ... | ¼ Rupee. I. M. C. No. 9, page 305. |
| Ditto, but a curve of three dots only on margin before *Sri Sri.* | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 10. |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1701 (=1779A.D.) Semi-circle on *Sake.* | Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905. | ¼ Rupee. |
| Ditto, but date (=*Saka* 1702-1780 A. D.) | Ditto. | |
| As in No. 1, but no regnal year | Ditto ... | Ditto, No. 14. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | LAKSHMI SIMHA |
| 14 | ... | ... | Æ 87·2 ·65 | ... | As No. 13 ... |
| 15 | ... | ... | Æ 88·3 ·65 | ... | Ditto but *n* (ন) of Narendrasya at the beginning of third line placed at the end of second line after *Simha*. |
| 16 | ... | ... | Æ 85·9 ·67 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 17 | ... | ... | Æ 79·7 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but third line reads *Nripasya* and "Lakshmi" spelt লক্ষ্মি |
| 18 | ... | ... | Æ 74·7 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but "Lakshmi" is correctly spelt. |
| 19 | ... | ... | Æ 83·2 ·65 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 1 | 1703 | ... | Æ 174·0 ·92 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Gaurina* (3) *tha Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1703. Semi-circle with five dots at the beginning of the first line. Winged dragon facing right. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUNYEOPHA—*continued.* | | |
| As previous one but "Gauri" (গৌরি) in second line instead of "Gauri" (গৌরী). | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto, but "Gauri" spelt correctly (গৌরী). | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *rihara pada* (3) *parasya*. Half moon with dot in centre on *Sri*. | Ditto. | |
| Same as 9 and semi-circle with dot at centre at right bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but no semi-circle and dot. | Ditto ... | The whole is very crudely executed. |
| Ditto, but র of *Hara* omitted at beginning of second line and Gauri spelt correctly. | Ditto ... | Better executed. |
| *alias* SUHITPANGPHA 1780-1795 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Charanara* (3) *vinda Makranda* (4) *Madhukarasya*—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha *Simha*, a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri—Saka 1703 (= 1781 A.D.) Semi-circle with four dots at the beginning and end of the first line. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | I.M.O. No. 3, page 305. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 2 | ... | 1 | AR 89·3 ·67 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| 3 | ... | 1 | AR 87·8 ·67 | ... | Ditto, regnal year ১ (*one*) at bottom. |
| 4 | 1704 | ... | AR 173·7 ·92 | ... | As No. 1, but dragon facing left and no semicircle and dots. |
| 5 | 1705 | ... | AR 173·8 ·92 | ... | Similar to No. 1, but date 1705 (= 1783 A.D.) and the dragon facing left. Four dots at the beginning and three at the end of the first line. |
| 6 | 1705 | ... | AR 173·9 ·93 | ... | Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning of the first line. |
| 7 | ... | 5 | AR 87·7 ·70 | ... | *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha Sim* (3) *ha Nripasya*, Regnal year 5 at bottom. |
| 8 | 1706 | 5 | AR 174·3 ·98 | ... | As in No. 1, but date 1706 (= 1784 A.D.), dragon at bottom centre facing left, and at bottom left, regnal year 5. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri pa* (3) *da parasya.* Regnal year ১ (*one*), at bottom. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| As No. 1 ... ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur. | |
| Similar to No. 1, but three dots at the beginning and end of the first line. | Ditto ... | J. M. C. No. 5, page 305. |
| Ditto, but semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of the first line. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but no regnal year at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Legend as in No. 1; semi-circles with four dots at the beginning and at the end of the first line, and half-flower of five dots on *Ha* of *Hara.* | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 9 | 1706 | 5 | AR 173·9 ·82 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri mat Sva* (2) *rga Deva Sri Gau* (3) *ri Natha Simhasya* (4) *Sake* 1706. Regnal year 5 below. |
| 10 | 1707 | 6 | AR 158·4 ·87 | ... | As in No. 1, but date 1707 (= 1785 A.D.). Regnal year 6 in front of the dragon at bottom facing left. No dotted semi-circles. |
| 11 | 1707 | 6 | AR 173·8 ·93 | ... | Ditto, but four dots between the dragon's face and the regnal year. |
| 12 | 1707 | 6 (half cut off.) | AR 175·0 ·90 | ... | Ditto, but crudely executed. |
| 13 | ... | 6 | AR 88·2 ·72 | ... | Same as No. 6, but regnal year 6. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ila* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *dambuja Madhu* (4) *karasya*—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha Simha, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri, 1706 (=1784 A.D.)—Winged dragon at bottom facing right. Five-dotted half-flowers at the beginning and end of the first line and at the end of the last line. | Found in 1905 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | I.M.C. No. 5, p. 306. |
| As in No. 1, but second and third lines read *Gauri Charana ka* and *mala makaranda* respectively. Semi-circle and four dots at either end and above first line. | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | I.M.C., No. 8, p. 306. |
| Ditto, half-flower of five dots at the beginning, and semi-circle with five dots above and at the end of the first line. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | Ditto. |
| Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning and above the first line. An unrecognisable figure at bottom. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Same as No. (2) ... ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias* |
| 14 | ... | 6 | AR 67·9 ·66 | ... | Same as No. 2 ... ... |
| 15 | 1708 | 7 | AR 174·2 ·88 | ... | Same as No. 8, but date 1708 (= 1786 A.D.) and regnal year 7. |
| 16 | 1708 | 7 | AR 174·8 ·85 | ... | Ditto, semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of, and half-flower of four dots above the first line, four dots in front of the dragon's face omitted. |
| 17 | ... | 7 | AR 86·6 ·66 | ... | Same as No. 6, but regnal year 7 at bottom. |
| 18 | 1709 | 8 | AR 173·4 ·84 | ... | Same as No. 6, but date 1709 (= 1787 A.D.) and regnal year 8. |
| 19 | ... | 8 | AR 86·7 ·67 | ... | Same as No. 6, but regnal year 8 at bottom. |
| 20 | ... | 9 | AR 87·2 ·61 | ... | Ditto, but regnal year 9 |
| 21 | ... | 9 | AR 88·2 ·63 | ... | Same as No. 2, but regnal year nine (9) at bottom. |
| 22 | ... | 9 | AR 87·2 ·65 | ... | Ditto ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| As in No. 2, but regnal year 6 at bottom. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát subdivision, Sibságar. | I. M. C. No. 9, page 306. |
| Same as No. 8 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 11, but unrecognisable figure at bottom omitted. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Same as No. 6 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 14 ... ... | Ditto ... | I. M. C. No. 11, p. 306. |
| As in No. 5 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but hard *n* (ন) instead of regnal year. | Ditto. | Pl. II, No. 5. |
| Ditto, but figure 2 instead of hard *n* (ন). | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 23 | 1716 | 1(?) | AV 176·6 ·86 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Gauri Na* (3) *tha Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1716—Dragon facing left. |
| 24 | 1716 | ... | AR 174·0 ·90 | ... | Same as No. 6, but date 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) and no trace of regnal year. |
| 25 | 1716 | ... | AR 176·2 ·92 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 26 | 1716 | 1 | AR 175·2 ·87 | ... | Ditto, but has figure ১ (*one*) at left bottom in front of the dragon's head. Dotted semi-circle at the end of and above the first line. |
| 27 | 1716 | 1 | AR 174·5 ·87 | ... | Ditto, but no figure in front of dragon and dotted semi-circle at the beginning of and above the first line. |
| 28 | 1716 | ... | AR 173·0 ·88 | ... | Same as No. 13, but ডি (probably for mint 'Disai'—the Assamese name for Jorhát—) at left bottom in front of dragon's head. |
| 29 | 1716 | ... | AR 48·6 ·62 | ... | Same as No. 2 below (ন) or perhaps (১). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Charana ka* (3) *mala Maka-randa Madhukarasya.* Figure *one* at bottom. | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham. | |
| Same as 6, but no dotted semi-circle | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhát. | I. M. C., No. 13, p. 306. |
| Ditto ... ... | Found in the Daflating Tea-garden. | Ditto. |
| Ditto dotted semi-circles at either end of the first line and at bottom of the coin. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Ditto, but figure ১ (*one*) at right-hand bottom and no dotted semi-circle. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| Same as No. (6) ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over *sa* of *Sake.* | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhát. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 30 | 1716 | ... | AR 44·1 ·12 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| 31 | [1716] | | AR 86·7 ·66 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha Si* (3) *mha Nripasya*; ঘি at bottom (for Disai). |
| 32 | ... | 16 | AR 88·2 ·66 | ... | Ditto, but regnal year 16 at bottom preceded by . |
| 33 | ... | 16 | AR 86·2 ·62 | ... | Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a crude star. |
| 34 | ... | 16 | AR 85·5 ·66 | ... | Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a dot under a curved fish. |
| 35 | ... | 16 | AR 86·6 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but no curved fish and dot. |
| 36 | 1717 | ... | AR 145·8 ·83 | ... | As in No. 9, but date 1717 ( = 1795A.D.), and no regnal year. |
| 37 | ... | 2 or 6 | AR 87·0 ·63 | ... | Same as No. 2, but hard *n* (ন) at bottom. |
| 38 | ... | ... | AR 88·2 ·62 | ... | Same as No. 2 ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUPHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sake* (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over *Sa* of *Sake.* | Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham. | ½ rupee. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *da Parasya.* | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Ditto, but Maltese cross in addition at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but no Maltese cross at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but a mark (or ? 6) at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 9 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but regnal year 2 or 6. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but no regnal year, and struck parallel to obverse. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias* |
| 39 | ... | ... | AR 87·5 ·68 | ... | Same as No. 2 ... |
| 40 | ... | ... | AR 85·5 ·68 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 41 | ... | ... | AR 85·0 ·65 | ... | Ditto ... |
| 42 | ... | ... | AR 86·7 ·70 | .. | As in No. 6, but no regnal year. |
| 43 | ... | ... | AR 88·0 ·70 | ... | Ditto, but second line ends *Simha*. |
| 44 | ... | ... | AR 88·1 ·61 | ... | Same as No. 2, but hard *n* (ণ) at bottom. |
| 45 | ... | ... | AR 87·0 ·68 | ... | As in No. 2 ... ... |
| 46 | ... | ... | AR 80·0 ·62 | ... | Same as No. 2, but very crude, figure like 9 at beginning of first line and *Da* (দ) instead of *Ha* (হ) in the third line. |
| 47 | ... | ... | AR 86·8 ·68 | ... | As in No. 7; no regnal year; a mark like an open umbrella with handle at bottom, and ˚ above the first line. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| As in No. 2, but tail of *Ha* (হ) of *Hara*, and upstroke of *Dirghayee* ( ী ) are missing. | Found in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| Same as No. 2, but reads *Charana Parasya*, instead of *Pada Parasya.* | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but Gauri is spelt গৌরি instead of গৌরী | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, excepting regnal year. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but hard *n* (ণ) at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 2, but no regnal year. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but ˙ above the first line. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA |
| 48 | ... | ... | Æ 88·0 ·68 | ... | As in No. 2, but large circle with a dot in centreat bottom. |
| 49 | ... | ... | Æ 86·3 ·63 | ... | As previous one, but umbrella instead of circle. |
| 50 | ... | ... | Æ 88·2 ·72 | ... | Ditto, but rectangle with diagonals joined instead. |
| 51 | ... | ... | Æ 87·7 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but small Maltese cross instead of the rectangle. |
| 52 | ... | ... | Æ 87·8 ·65 | ... | Ditto, excepting the Maltese cross. |
| 53 | ... | ... | Æ 86 7 ·65 | ... | Ditto, but large Maltese cross at bottom. |
| 54 | ... | ... | Æ 86·0 ·70 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha Sim* (3) *ha Nripasya* |
| 55 | ... | ... | Æ 87·0 ·70 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 56 | ... | ... | Æ 18·2 ·07 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.* | | |
| Same as No. 2 ... ... | Found in the Daflating tea garden. | |
| Same as No. 2 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but small Maltese cross at bottom. | Ditto. | |
| As in No. 2 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *da Parasya*. [coin] of king Gauri Nath Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri. No date. Coarsely cut (fairly minted). | Ditto. | |
| Ditto (fairly minted) ... | Ditto. | |
| (1) *Simha Nri* (2) *pasya* ... | Ditto ... | ¼th of rupee. I.M.C., page 306. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias* |
| 57 | ... | ... | AR 11·1 ·35 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Gau* (2) *ri Natha.* |
| 58 | ... | ... | AR Circular 5·5 ·25 | ... | (1) *Sri* (2) *Gau* ... |
| | | | | | SARVANANDA SIMHA |
| 1 | 1716 | ... | AR 178·4 ·95 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Sarvana* (3) *nda Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1716. Dragon below facing left. |
| 2 | 1717 | ... | AR 175·2 ·95 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (3) *Deva Sarvananda* (3) *Simha Narendrasya* (4) *Saka* 1717. Dragon left. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SUHITPANGPHA—*concluded.* | | |
| (1) *Simha* (2) *Nripasya* ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | $\frac{1}{16}$th of a rupee. |
| (1) Ri Na (2) thasya ... | Ditto ... | $\frac{1}{8\frac{1}{2}}$ of a rupee. |
| RAJA OF MATAK, 1993-1795. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Krishna,* (2) *Charanara Kamala* (3) *Makaranda Ma* (4) *dhukarasya*— "[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna; Saka 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) Semi-circle and 4 dots in centre bottom, between 2 groups of 3 dots, 3 dots also at either end of third line." | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | Pl. II, No. 6. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Krishna* (2) *Pada Padma Dvanda* (3) *Makaranda brinda* (4) *Madhukarasya.* [coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the heaped honey of the two lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna. Saka 1717. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | The date (1717 S. = 1795 A.D.) on this coin shows that Sarvananda between his insurrection before the English entered in Assam and that of 1805, when he rebelled against Kamalesvara, also broke into insurrection directly after the British left. Assam in 1794 A.D. Pl. II, No. 7 of this catalogue. |

| Serial No. | Year. Śaka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SARVANANDA |
| 3 | ... | ... | AR 88·2 ·67 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Sa* (2) *rvananda Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| 4 | ... | ... | AR 81·8 ·65 | ... | As No. 3 ... ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | AR 86·3 ·70 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Sarvā* (2) *nanda Simha, Na* (3) *rendrasya.* |
| | | | | | BHARATHA SIMHA, AND AGAIN |
| 1 | 1718 | ... | AR 172·1 ·87 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Bhagadatta* (2) *Kuludbhava Sri Bha* (3) *ratha Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1718. Dragon below facing left. Semi-circle and 4 dots behind in right bottom corner. |
| 2 | ... | ... | AR 87·3 ·63 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Bha* (2) *ratha Simha Na* (3) *rendrasya.* |
| | ... | ... | AR 87·7 ·65 | ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SIMHA—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Kri* (2) *shna Charana ma* (3) *dhukarasya.*—Half-flower of five dots at bottom, and a group of three dots at each end of the first line. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden. | *Cf.* No. 4, page 60, Part IV of the Catalogue of the Coins collected by Mr. C. J. Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Punjab, for an undated ½ rupee of Sarvananda. Pl. II, No. 10 of this catalogue. |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Krishna Madhu* (3) *karasya.*—Half-flower of six dots at the end of the first line and a group of three dots at the beginning of and below the third line. | Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden. | Pl. II, No. 9. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Kri* (2) *shna pada Pa* (3) *rayanasya.* | Ditto ... | Pl. II, No. 8. |
| RAJA OF RANGPUR, 1791-93 A.D. IN 1796-97 A. D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Krishna,* (2) *Charanaravinda,* (3) *Makaranda Pramatta* (4) *Madhukarasya* ; "[Coin] of King Bharatha Simha of the excellent lineage of Bhagadatta, a bee intoxicated with the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna ; Saka 1718 (= 1796 A. D.) Semi-circle and four dots over *Krishna.*" | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | I. M. C., page 306. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Kri* (2) *shna Pada Pa* (3) *rayanasya*—"[Coin] of King Bharatha Simha devoted to the feet of Sri Krishna." | Found in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát, Sibságar, 1906. | |
| Ditto ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| | | | **KAMALESVARA SIMHA** | | |
| 1 | ... | ... | AR 87·3 ·68 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Ka* (2) *malesvara Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| | | | **CHANDRA KANTA SIMHA, 810-18 A.D.** | | |
| 1 | 1741 | ... | AR 171·8 ·85 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Chandra Ka* (3) *nta Simha Narendrasya* (4) *Saka* 1741. |
| 2 | ... | ... | R 86·8 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Chandra* (2) *Kanta Simha* (3) *Narendrasya.* |
| | | | **BRAJANATHA SIMHA, FEBRUARY 1818** | | |
| 1 | 1739 | ... | 176·1 ·90 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Svarga* (2) *Deva Sri Brajna* (3) *tha Simha Nripasya* (4) *Sake* 1739. Dragon below facing left. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| *alias* KINÁRAM, 1795-1810 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Chara* (3) *na Parasya* — "[Coin] of the King Kamalesvara Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri." | Found in the Daflating Tea-garden, 1906. | I. M. C. No. 1, page 307. |
| RESTORED IN 1819 A.D. BY THE BURMESE. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri Charanara* (3) *vinda Makaranda* (4) *Madhukarasya*— "[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Chandrakanta Simha. A bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri, 1741 Saka (=1819 A.D.)" | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | *Cf.* Smith's I. M. C., page 307.—This coin proves that Chandra Kanta's restoration in 1819 A.D. was not nominal. Pl. II, No. 12 of this catalogue. |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *da Parasya.* | Ditto. | |
| TILL AT LEAST THE 7TH OF APRIL 1818, A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Radha* (2) *Krishna Charana Ka* (3) *mala Makaranda* (4) *Madhukarasya*— "[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Brajanath Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Radha and Krishna; Saka 1739 (=1818 A.D.)" | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhat. | I. M. C. No. 1, page 307. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | BRAJANATHA |
| 2 | 1739 | ... | AR 174·8 ·94 | ... | As No. 1 ... ... |
| 3 | 1740 | ... | AR 175·5 ·85 | ... | Ditto ditto, but date 1740 Saka (= 1818-19). |
| 4 | ... | ... | AR 87·8 ·65 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Bra* (2) *janatha Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| 5 | ... | 1(?) | 84·1 ·64 | ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | AR 11·0 ·33 | ... | (1) *Sri Bra* (2) *jandtha.* |
| 7 | ... | ... | AR 6·0 ·25 | ... | (1) *Sri* (2) *Bra* ... |
| | | | | | JOGESVARA SIMHA, |
| 1 | ... | ... | 88·0 ·63 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri Jo* (2) *gesvara Si* (3) *mha Nripasya.* |
| 2 | ... | ... | 87·4 ·64 | ... | Ditto ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SIMHA—*concluded.* | | |
| *Sri Sri Radha* (2) *Krishna Charana Ka* (3) *Mala Makara da* (4) *Madhukarasya*—"[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Brajanath Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Radha and Krishna; Saka 1739(=1818A.D.)" | Found in the Daflating Tea-garden. | The two coins, dated 1739 and 1740 Saka, show that Brajanatha did not rule only in February 1818, as Mr. Vincent Smith says, but at least he reigned up to Tuesday, 7th of April 1818, when the Saka year 1740 began (*vide* "Cunningham's Indian Era," page 197). |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ra* (2) *dha Krishna Pa* (3) *da Parasya.* | Ditto ... | ½ rupee. |
| Ditto but with ৱ(*ra*) and figured ১ (*one*) at bottom. | Ditto ... | Pl. II, No. 11. |
| (1) *Simha* (2) *Nripasya* ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | $\frac{1}{16}$ rupee. |
| (1) *ja Na* (2) *tha Si* ... | Ditto ... | $\frac{1}{32}$ rupee. |
| (*c.* 1821 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri pa* (3) *da parasya.* | Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden. | |
| (1) *Sri Sri*, but *gauri* spelt as গৌরি instead of গৌরী | Ditto ... | Pl. II, No. 13. |

The progenitor of the Koch Kings is said to have been a Mech or Koch, named Haria Mandal, a resident of Chikangram in the district of Goalpara. He married the two daughters of one Haju, Hira and Jira by name, by whom he had two sons. Bisu was the son of the former and Sisu of the latter. The Muhammadans under Husain Shāh conquered Kamata (the former name of Kuch Bihar) about 1493, but retained no permanent hold on the country. After their departure it was divided amongst numerous petty chiefs, of whom Bisu was one. Ultimately, about 1515 A.D., Bisu succeeded in conquering his neighbours, and, being then converted to Hinduism, he assumed the name of Bisva Simha, and removed his capital from Chikangram to the present site of Kuch Bihar. He died about 1540 A.D. "At the time of Bisva Singh's death, his two eldest sons, Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, were away at Benares, and their brother Nara Simha, taking advantage of their absence, proclaimed himself king." As soon as the news reached Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, they hastened home and defeated Nara Simha, who fled to Nepal and finally Kashmir. Malla Deva then ascended the throne with the name of Nara Narayana, Sukladhvaj (nicknamed Silarai, King of the Kites, from his rapidity of movement in warfare) being appointed his Commander-in-Chief.

The Koch power reached its zenith during the reign of Nara Narayana, and his conquests are said to have extended over the whole of the Assam Valley, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Manipur, Tippera, and part of Sylhet. When Viryavanta, the chief of the Khairam State in the Khasi Hills, tendered his submission voluntarily, the *Buranjis* state that a condition imposed on him was that his coins should in future be struck in the name of Nara Narayana, with the sign of a mace as a distinguishing mark from those of the Koch Kings' own mint. Specimens of these latter coins, however, have not yet been found, and the Khasi Chiefs have no record that their predecessors ever struck coins of their own.

Silarai died, leaving a son named Raghu Deva. Owing to a misunderstanding between him and his uncle, Nara Narayana, the kingdom was afterwards divided between them, the portion west of the Sankosh River being kept by Nara Narayana for himself and his successors, while the tract east of that river was allotted to Raghu Deva. The western kingdom was subsequently called Kuch Bihar. A short history of this State will be found in Volume I of Aitchison's Treaties, pages 99-102. The rule of the

eastern kingdom ended with Bali Narayan's death in 1637, and his successors were gradually reduced to the status of zamindars. The present Bijni and Beltala zamindars are their representatives. Coins of the western kingdom are extant, examples being found in this Cabinet (*vide* also Mr. Stapleton's paper in J.A.S.B., for 1909); but of the eastern kingdom only two coins of Raghu Deva, dated 1510 Saka (1588 A.D.), are known.

Unlike the coinage of the Ahoms, the Koch coins, as far as have come to light, are circular.* The legends in the former are well executed, while those in the full coins of the latter are poor in this respect. The half coins are peculiar as being apparently manufactured by stamping out the centre of a full coin.

* In a few instances catalogued below also oval.

| *In whole Kingdom—* | *Approximate dates.* |
|---|---|
| Bisva Simha ... ... | ... 1515-1540 A.D. |
| Nara Narayana ... ... | ... 1540—[1581] „ |
| *In Western Kingdom or Kuch Bihar—* | |
| Nara Narayana ... ... | ...[1581]—1584 „ |
| Lakshmi Narayana ... | ... 1584—1622 „ |
| Vira Narayana ... ... | ... 1622—1627 „ |
| Prana Narayana ... ... | ... 1627—1666 „ |
| Mada Narayana ... ... | ... 1666—1681 „ |
| Vasudeva Narayana ... | ... 1681—1683 „ |
| Mahendra Narayana ... | ... 1683—1695 „ |
| Rupa Narayana ... ... | ... 1695—1715 „ |
| Upendra Narayana ... | ... 1715—1764 „ |
| Devendra Narayana ... | ... 1764—1766 „ |
| Dhairyendra Narayana ... | ... 1766—1771 „ |
| Rajendra Narayana ... | ... 1771—1773 „ |
| Darendra Narayana ... | ... 1773—1780 „ |
| Dhairyendra Narayana (again) | ... 1780—1783 „ |
| Harendra Narayana ... | ... 1783—1839 „ |
| Sivendra Narayana ... | ... 1839—1847 „ |
| Nripendra Narayana Bhup | Present Maharaja. |
| *In the Eastern Kingdom or Koch Hajo—* | |
| Raghu Deva ... ... | ... 1581—1593 „ |
| Parikshit ... ... | ... 1593—1613 „ |
| Bali Narayana (in Darrang) ... | ... 1615—1637 „ |
| Mahendra Narayana ... | ... 1637—1643 „ |
| Chandra Narayana ... | ... 1643—1660 „ |
| Surya Narayana ... | ... 1660—1682 „ |
| Indra Narayana ... | ... 1682—1725 „ |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | WITH LEGENDS IN SANSKRIT |
| | | | | | CIR |
| | | | | | LAKSHMI NARAYANA. |
| 1 | 1509 | ... | AR 152·2 1·2 | ... | Four-line legend in double circle, with dots within, (1) *Sri Sri mat* (2) *Lakshmi Naraya* (3) *nasya Sake* (4) 1509 under a horizontal line. |
| | | | | | PRAN NARAYANA, |
| | | | | | CIRCU |
| 2 | [1551] | ... | AR 73·1 ·86 | ... | Four-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) *Sri Sri ma* (2) *Pran Naraya* (3) *nasya* (4) *Sake* 1551 (=1629 A.D.) |
| | | | | | MADA NARAYANA, |
| 3 | ... | ... | AR 72·0 ·8 | ... | Three-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) (*M*) *ada Naraya* (3) [*na*] *sya*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT. | | |
| CULAR. | | |
| 1584—1622 A.D. | | |
| As on obverse, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Charana* (3) *Kamala madhu* (4) *karasya* :—" [Coin] of Lakshmi Narayana, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Siva, Saka 1509 "(=1587 A.D.) | Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 125 of File IV-E-1106, 1905.). | *Cf.* J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, page 238. Pl. IV, No. 1 of this catalogue. |
| 1627—1666 A.D. | | |
| LAR. | | |
| Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Charana* (3) *Kamala madh* (4) ..... | Presented by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar (letter No. 117, dated the 23rd April 1909). | |
| 1666—1681 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) [*Siva*] *Chara* [*na*] (3) [*Ka*] *mala ma.* | Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 825 of File IV-E-1106, 1205). | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | MADA NARAYANA, |
| 4 | ... | ... | AR 73·2 ·75 | ... | Four-line legend (1) *Sri Sri* (2) [*ma*] *da Naraya* (3) *sya Sake* (4) cut off. |
| | | | | | RUPA NARAYANA, |
| 5 | ... | ... | AR 72·6 ·75 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Rupa Naraya naaya Sa.....* |
| | | | | | UPENDRA NARAYANA, |
| 6 | ... | ... | AR 72·6 ·80 | ... | Three-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *pendra Naraya* (3) (*Sake*). This forms part of the full legend *Sri Sri Upendra Narayananasya.* A horizontal straight line after each line of the legend. |
| | | | | | RAJENDRA NARAYANA |
| | ... | ... | AR 69·6 ·79 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri ma* (2) *jendra Naraya* (3) *sya Sa.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1665—1681 A.D.—*concluded.* | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *va Charana* (3) *Mala Madhu* (4) *rasya.* | Presented by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar (letter No. 117, dated the 23rd April 1909). | |
| 1695—1715 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Chara* (4) *Kamala ma.* | Ditto. | |
| 1715—1764 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Chara* [*na*], (3) [*Ka*] *mala ma* [*dhukarasya*] —"[Coin] of Upendra Narayana, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Siva." | As No. 3 ... | J. A. S. B., 1895, page 240. Pl. IV, No. 3 of this catalogue. |
| 1771—1773 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *va Charana* (3) *mala madhu.* | As No. 4. | |

| Serial No. | Year, Saka. | Year, Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | HARENDRA NARAYANA, |
| 8 | ... | ... | AR 71·6 ·78 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri ma* (2) *rendra Naraya* (3) *asya Sa.* |
| | | | | | SIVENDRA NARAYANA NARAYANA |
| 9 | ... | ... | AR 67·0 ·8 | ... | Four-line legend in modern Bengali Script, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Sivendra* (3) *Narayana* (4) *Nripa.* |
| | | | | | MAHARAJA NRIPENDRAR NARAYANA |
| | | | | | CIRCULAR, SIMILAR TO |
| 10 | 354 | ... | AR 66·8 ·82 | ... | Four-line legend modern Bengali Script, (1) a flower *Sri Sri*, a flower (2) *Nripendra Narayana* (3) *Bhup* (4) *San* 354 *Saka.* Rim on margin. |
| | | | | | UNASSIGNED |
| 11 | ... | ... | AR 38·1 ·70 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *endra Nara* (3 *Sake.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1783—1839 A.D. | | |
| (1) *Va Chara* (2) *mala ma* (3) *dhu ka.* | As No. 4 ... | This coin may belong to Dharendro Narayana, but it is assigned to Harendro Narayana on identification by the Kuch Behar State. |
| 1839—1847 A.D. | | |
| (1) Four-line legend in the old Bengali character, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *va Chara* (3) *mala ma* (4) *rasya.* | Ditto. | |
| BHUP (PRESENT RULER OF KUCH BIHAR). | | |
| BRITISH FOUR-ANNA PIECE. | | |
| In square area (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Charada* (*na*?) (3) *da* (*ka*?) *mala mada* (*dhu*) (4) *rada* (*sya*?) a crescent. Legend in old Bengali. Ornamented margin. | Ditto. | |
| HALF COIN, OVAL. | | |
| (1) *va chara* (2) *na* [*ka*] *mala ma* | Presented in 1905 by Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | *Vide* J. A. S. B., 1895, pages 239-241. It has not been assigned to Upendra Narayana, as only a very doubtful trace is of বefor ব is visible. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | UNASSIGNED |
| 12 | ... | ... | Æ 61·0 ·77 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri m* [*at*] (2) *vendra Naraya* (3) *Sake.* |
| 13 | ... | ... | Æ 55·2 ·70 | ... | (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *rendra Nara* (3) *Sake.* |
| 14 | ... | ... | Æ 60·2 ·77 | ... | (1) Traces of *Sri* (2) *endra Naraya* (3) *Sake.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| HALF COINS—*continued.* | | |
| (1) *Śri Śri* (2) *Siva Chara* (3) *Kamala Ma.* | Same as that of previous one. | As there are two kings, *viz.*, Devendra and Sivendra, whose names end with the letters 'vendra' (वेन्द्र) it is difficult to identify the coin with certainty. |
| (1) Traces of *Śri* (2) *va Chara* (3) *ma mala.* | Ditto ... | In this coin the letter preceding व seems to be ब, and therefore it must be a coin of either Darendra Narayana or Harendra Narayana (*cf.* Pl. XXIV. No. 7, J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895). |
| (1) Traces of *Śri* (2) *va Chara* (3) *ma mala.* | Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills. | Pl. IV, No. 4. |

The past history of the Jaintia State, which included the Jaintia Hills and a tract of Plains country, called Jaintiapur (the modern Jaintia Parganas), is almost a blank. The tribes inhabiting the hills are called Syntengs. It is not known why the Syntengs—unlike their neighbours, the Khasis, who still preserve their democratic form of Government—united under one ruler, or the reasons which induced the Rajas to leave the hills and settle down in the plains at Jaintiapur. The Jaintia State had a mint at an early date; but it is difficult to say when and by whom this mint was first established. It is, however, known from the Assam *Buranjis* that a few years before 1555 A.D. the Koch King Nara Narayan defeated and killed the Raja of Jaintia, and imposed a condition on the son of the vanquished sovereign to the effect that in future coins should not be issued in his own name, but his capital should only be mentioned. It is due to this that the coins catalogued below do not bear the name of the King during whose time they were minted. Having possessions in the Plains, the early Jaintia Rajas seem to have learnt the art of coining from the Muhammadan Kings of Bengal, who had exercised sovereignty over Sylhet since the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the Jaintia coins were—similar to those of 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shāh (1493-1522 A.D.) and his sons Nasir-ud-din and Ghyas-ud-din—circular with double marginal circles and dots between. The coins struck after the subjugation of the Rajas by the Koch King bear legends similar to those of the Ahom and Koch coinages. No earlier coins are forthcoming to show whether Jaintia rupees contained inscriptions in any other language and script.

The coins were locally known as *Katra taka* (sword rupees) from the fact that they bore the device of a sword on them. Mr. Gait writes in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal (Vol. LXIV, Part I, 1895, page 243), "they were made of debased metal, which was doubtless a result of the system under which the right to mint coin was sold by auction to the highest bidder." Two coins bearing date 1712 Saka were sent in 1836 A.D. to the Assay Master, Calcutta, for analysis, and were found to contain respectively :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver | ... | 68 parts. | Silver | ... | 87·5 parts |
| Copper | ... | 123 „ | Copper | ... | 116·9 „ |
| Zinc | ... | 47 „ | Zinc | ... | 33·6 „ |
| Other metals | ... | 2 „ | Other metals | ... | 2·0 „ |
| Total | ... | 240 „ | Total | ... | 240·0" |

It would seem, however, from the appearance of the earlier coins, as compared with those subsequent to 1700, that the process of debasement only began about the latter date. Quarter coins are also recorded by Mr. Gait.

The use of money as a means of exchange was probably not very extensive. All rents were paid in kind ; the labourer mostly satisfied the demand against him with labour, and even down to 1775 the Government taxes were paid in cowries.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parbat Roy | ... | ... | ... | 1500-1516 |
| Majha Gosain | ... | ... | ... | 1516-1532 |
| Burha Parbat Roy | ... | ... | ... | 1532-1548 |
| Bar Gosain | ... | ... | ... | 1548-1564 |
| Bijaya Manik | ... | ... | ... | 1564-1580 |
| Pratapa Rai | ... | ... | ... | 1580-1596 |
| Dhan Manik | ... | ... | ... | 1596-1612 |
| Jasa Manik | ... | ... | ... | 1612-1625 |
| Sundar Roy | ... | ... | ... | 1625-1636 |
| Chota Parbat Roy | ... | ... | ... | 1636-1647 |
| Jasamanta Roy | ... | ... | ... | 1647-1660 |
| Ban Simha | ... | ... | ... | 1660-1669 |
| Pratapa Simha | ... | ... | ... | 1669-1678 |
| Lakshmi Narayana | ... | ... | ... | 1678-1694 |
| Ram Singh, I | ... | ... | ... | 1694-1708 |
| Jay Narayana | ... | ... | ... | 1708-1731 |
| Bar Gosain, II | ... | ... | ... | 1731-1770 |
| Chattra Simha | ... | ... | ... | 1770-1780 |
| Bijaya Narayana | ... | ... | ... | 1780-1790 |
| Ram Simha, II | ... | ... | ... | 1790-1832 |
| Rajendra Simha | ... | ... | ... | 1832-1835 |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Rengal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | ANONYMOUS COINS, WITH LEGENDS IN |
| 1 | 1592 | ... | AR 170·7 1·12 | Jayantapura | Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) *Sri Sri Ja* (2) *Yanta pura Pu* (3) *randarasya Sa* (4) *ke* 1592. Horizontal line above date. Three dots after *Ja* of *Jayantapura*. |
| 2 | 1707 | ... | AR (debased) 145·1 1·11 | Ditto ... | Legend as above, with date 1707 Saka (=1785 A.D.) Three flowers, formed of four dots, above the first line of the legend, and an eight-pointed star on each of the right and the left sides of the same line. Horizontal line above the date. |
| 3 | 1712 | ... | AR 141·5 1·25 | Ditto ... | Legend as No. 1, date 1712 (=1790 A.D.) Three dots at the beginning and five dots above the first line of the legend arranged in a straight line. |
| 4 | 1712 | ... | AR 134·5 1·12 | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | 1712 | ... | AR 155·0 1·12 | Ditto ... | Ditto, but date 1853-S. Five dots at bottom arranged in a straight line. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT. | | |
| Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Charana Ka* (3) *mala Madhu ka* (4) *rasya* ;— "[Coin] of the Purandara [=Indra] of Jayantapura, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Siva, *Saka* 1592" [=1670 A.D.] Crescent at the top of margin five-pointed star (Solomon's Seal) at end of legend ; sword to right and gun to left of the legend. | Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. | Ref. J. A. S. B., Part I, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 9. Probably a coin of Pratapa Simha, whose date of accession is 1669 and death 1678 A.D. (*vide* Mr. Gait's History of Assam, page 360). Pl. IV, No. 2 of this cataloque. |
| Ditto, and two flowers formed of four dots, having a trefoil between them above the first line of the legend. Two daggers near margin of left of gun and right of sword respectively. | Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp. | Ref. J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 15. This coin is probably of Bijayajan who reigned from 1780-90 A.D. (page 360 of Mr. Gait History). |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | Date 1853-S. Apparently of Samwat era (= 1796 A.D.) This was in reign of Ram Simha II. From the style of the Bengali character used in inscription, the coin appears to be a recent one. |

Mackenzie writes as follows in his *North-East Frontier* (page 1491).—"The early history of Manipur was barbarous in the extreme. It was not only marked by constant raids of the Manipuris into Burma and of the Burmese into Manipur, but by internal wars of the most savage and revolting type, in which sons murdered fathers, and brothers murdered brothers, without a single trait of heroism to relieve the dark scene of blood and treachery." The modern history of the State begins from the time (1709 A.D.?) when Pamheiba (or Gharib Niwaz, as he was called subsequently) shot his adopted father and occupied the throne. The records of Manipur contain a list of chiefs going back to the first century of the Christian era, but many of these earlier chiefs are probably entirely legendary. Their names have, however, been given in the foregoing three pages for the information of the readers. It is needless to enter into further details of Manipur history, as information can easily be had by reference to recent publications on the subject, *e.g.*, the *District Gazetteer* of Manipur, etc.

The Shillong Cabinet has been singularly unfortunate as regards Manipur coins, as two collections have been lost in transit. The few coins catalogued below belong to the series locally known as *Sel* or "*Shell*" coins, and are composed of bell-metal, obtained chiefly from Burma. They are small in size, weighing 8 to 18 grains, and varying in market value from 400 to 450 to a British rupee. The process of mintage consisted in the metal being first cast in little pellets, which were then softened by fire. The pellets were next flattened by a blow of the hammer into an irregularly round figure, and stamped by a punch with a letter cut on it (said to be the initial letter of the regnant king's name). There is no evidence of there having been at any time a gold coinage in existence; but Prinsep states that a square silver coinage existed from at least 1712 A.D. A square coin of Chaurjit dated 1734 Saka, which is in the possession of Mr. Stapleton, weighs 173 grains. About seven years prior to 873 A.D. an attempt was made by the then Political Agent

to introduce the ordinary Indian copper coinage, and a large number of pice were supplied by Government. The experiment, however, resulted in total failure, as the women in the bazars refused to accept them. Since the British expedition of 1891, however, the indigenous coinage has ceased to be current except in the more out-of-the-way parts of the State, the ordinary English coins of silver and copper being used instead. Square copper coins of larger size and of greater weight are also known to have been in use in Manipur, but nothing definite regarding them can be ascertained.

## NAMES OF RAJAS WHO REIGNED IN MANIPUR.

*(Prepared from the records available in Manipur.)*

| | | Years. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Pakhangba reigned for ... ... ... | 220 |
| 2. | Khuiyui Tompok „ „ ... ... ... | 110 |
| 3. | Tauthing Mang „ „ ... ... ... | 80 |
| 4. | Khuiningomba „ „ ... ... ... | 75 |
| 5. | Pingsiba „ „ ... ... ... | 50 |
| 6. | Kaukhangba „ „ ... ... ... | 28 |
| 7. | Naukhangba „ „ ... ... ... | 17 |
| 8. | Nauphongba „ „ ... ... ... | 30 |
| 9. | Sameirang „ „ ... ... ... | 9 |
| 10. | Konthauba „ „ ... ... ... | 20 |
| | There was no king for five years in the country. | |
| 11. | Nauthing Khong reigned for ... ... ... | 70 |
| 12. | Khongden Chak „ „ ... ... ... | 10 |
| 13. | Keiren Chak „ „ ... ... ... | 17 |
| | There was no king for one year in the country. | |
| 14. | Yaraba reigned for ... ... | 22 |
| 15. | Ayangba „ „ ... ... | 19 |
| 16. | Ningthou Cheng „ „ ... ... | 20 |
| 17. | Chenglei Ipan Lanthaba „ „ ... ... | 19 |
| 18. | Yanglau Keiphabba „ „ ... ... | 20 |
| 19. | Irengba „ „ ... ... | 80 |
| 20. | Loyamba „ „ ... ... | 20 |
| 21. | Loitongba „ „ ... ... | 27 |
| 22. | Yewan Thaba „ „ ... ... | 25 |
| 23. | Thawanthaba „ „ ... ... | 20 |
| 24. | Chingthang Lanthaba „ „ ... ... | 12 |
| 25. | Puranthaba „ „ ... ... | 15 |
| 26. | Loinaikhumomba „ „ ... ... | 10 |
| 27. | Moiramba „ „ ... ... | 20 |
| 28. | Thangb Lanthaba „ „ ... ... | 12 |

| | | | | Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. Kongyamba | reigned for | ... | ... | 17 |
| 30. Telheiba | „ „ | ... | ... | 15 |
| 31. Tonaba (not installed) | „ „ | ... | ... | 5 |
| 32. Tahungba | „ „ | ... | ... | 9 |

There was no king for five years in the kingdom.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. Loirenba | reigned for | ... | ... | 5 |
| 34. Punshiba | „ „ | ... | ... | 40 |
| 35. Ningthaukhomba | „ „ | ... | ... | 35 |
| 36. Kiyamba ... | from 1366 to 1429 Saka | | A.D. | 1444 to 1507 |
| 37. Koirengba ... | „ 1429 „ 1435 | „ | „ | 1507 „ 1513 |
| 38. Lamgai-ngamba ... | „ 1435 „ 1445 | „ | „ | 1513 „ 1523 |
| 39. Nonginphaba ... | „ 1446 „ 1447 | „ | „ | 1524 „ 1525 |
| 40. Kabomba ... | „ 1447 „ 1464 | „ | „ | 1525 „ 1542 |
| 41. Tanji Ngamba ... | „ 1465 „ 1467 | „ | „ | 1543 „ 1545 |
| 42. Chalamba ... | „ 1468 „ 1484 | „ | „ | 1546 „ 1562 |
| 43. Mungyamba ... | „ 1485 „ 1520 | „ | „ | 1563 „ 1598 |
| 44. Khagemba ... | „ 1520 „ 1574 | „ | „ | 1588 „ 1652 |
| 45. Kunjauba ... | „ 1574 „ 1598 | „ | „ | 1652 „ 1666 |
| 46. Paikhomba ... | „ 1588 „ 1619 | „ | „ | 1666 „ 1697 |
| 47. Charairongba ... | „ 1619 „ 1631 | „ | „ | 1697 „ 1709 |
| 48. Pamheiba alias Gharib Niwaz ... | „ 1631 „ 1670 | „ | „ | 1709 „ 1748 |
| 49. Jit Shai ... | „ 1670 „ 1674 | „ | „ | 1748 „ 1752 |
| 50. Bor Shai ... | „ 1674 „ 1675 | „ | „ | 1752 „ 1753 |
| 51. Maramba ... | „ 1675 „ 1681 | „ | „ | 1753 „ 1759 |
| 52. Bhagya Chandra ... | „ 1681 „ 1720 | „ | „ | 1759 „ 1798 |
| 53. Labanya Chandra ... | „ 1720 „ 1722 | „ | „ | 1798 „ 1800 |
| 54. Madhu Chandra ... | „ 1723 „ 1725 | „ | „ | 1801 „ 1803 |
| 55. Chaurjit ... | „ 1725 „ 1734 | „ | „ | 1803 „ 1812 |
| 56. Marjit ... | „ 1734 „ 1741 | „ | „ | 1812 „ 1819 |
| 57. Kuidromba Subol ... | „ 1741 „ 1742 | „ | „ | 1819 „ 1820 |
| 58. Gambhir Simha ... | „ 1742 „ 1743 | „ | „ | 1820 „ 1821 |
| 59. Jai Simha ... | „ 1743 „ 1744 | „ | „ | 1821 „ 1822 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60. Jadu Simha ... | from | 1744 | to | 1745 | Saka | A.D. 1822 „ 1823 |
| 61. Raghab Simha ... | „ | 1745 | „ | 1746 | „ | „ 1823 „ 1824 |
| 62. Bhadra Simha ... | „ | 1746 | „ | 1747 | „ | „ 1824 „ 1825 |
| 63. Gambhir Simha (again) ... | „ | 1747 | „ | 1755 | „ | „ 1825 „ 1833 |
| 64. Chandra Kirti Simha ... | „ | 1755 | „ | 1765 | „ | „ 1833 „ 1843 |
| 65. Nara Simha ... | „ | 1765 | „ | 1771 | „ | „ 1843 „ 1849 |
| 66. Debendra Simha ... | „ | 1771 only three months. | | | | |
| 67. Chandra Kirti Simha (again) ... | „ | 1771 | to | 1808 | Saka | A.D. 1849 to 1886 |
| 68. Sura Chandra Simha | „ | 1808 | „ | 1812 | „ | „ 1886 „ 1890 |
| 69. Kula Chandra Simha | „ | 1812 | „ | 1813 | „ | „ 1890 „ 1891 |
| 70. Chura Chand Simha | Present Raja. | | | | | |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RAJA BHAGYA CHANDRA, |
| 1 | ... | ... | B.M. 15·5 ·43 | ... | *Bha* in raised letter in incuse |
| | | | | | RAJA LABANYA CHANDRA, |
| 2 | ... | ... | B.M 11·8 ·42 | ... | *La* as in No. 1. ... |
| | | | | | RAJA MADHU CHANDRA |
| 3 | ... | ... | B.M. 11·0 ·41 | ... | *Ma* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA CHAURJIT SIMHA |
| 4 | ... | ... | B.M. 10·3 ·41 | ... | *Cha* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA MARJIT, 1734-1741 |
| 5 | ... | ... | B.M. 8·9 ·40 | ... | *Ma* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA RAGHAB 1745-1746, |
| 6 | ... | ... | B.M. 9·0 ·39 | ... | *Ra* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA GAMBHIR SIMHA, |
| 7 | ... | ... | B.M. 10·0 ·4 | ... | *Ga* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA NARA SIMHA |
| 8 | ... | ... | B.M. 17·0 ·41 | ... | *Na* as in No. 1 ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1681-1720 SAKA; 1759-1798 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Presented by the Darbar of Manipur in 1910. |
| 1720-1722 SAKA; 1798-1800 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Ditto. |
| 1723-1725 SAKA; 1801-1803 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | As No. 1. |
| 1725-1731 SAKA; 1803-1812 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Ditto |
| SAKA; 1812-1819 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Ditto. |
| SAKA; 1823-1824 AD.. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Presented by the Darbar of Manipur in 1905. |
| SAKA; 1742-1743; 1820-1821; Again 1747-1755. | | 1825-1833 A.D. |
| Blank ... ... | | As No. 1. |
| 1765-1771 SAKA; 1843—49 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | | Ditto. |

| Serial No. | Year. Saka. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | RAJA CHANDR KIRTI |
| 9 | ... | ... | B.M. 10·8 ·41 | ... | *Cha* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | RAJA SURA CHANDRA |
| 10 | ... | ... | B.M. 10·8 ·39 | ... | *Sha* as in No. 1 ... |
| | | | | | REGENT KULA CHANDRA |
| 11 | ... | ... | B.M. 13·8 ·42 | ... | *Ku* (in Bengali script) as in No. 1. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SIMHA, 1755-1765 ; 1833-1843. Again 1771-1808 SAKA ; 1849-1886 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | As No. 1. | |
| SIMHA, 1808-1812 SAKA ; 1886-1890 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... ... | As No. 1. | |
| SIMHA, 1812-1813 SAKA ; 1890-1891 A.D. | | |
| Blank ... | As No. 6. | |

A full account of the coinage of Nepal will be found in Mr. E. H. Walsh's paper (J. R. A. S., 1908, pages 669-759). As noted by him, the coinage falls into three well-marked groups. The first is the copper coins of two contemporary dynasties, one of Licchavi kings (*cf.* the section on Gupta coins in Part I), and the other of Thakuri kings, who ruled in the Nepal Valley from c. 400—800. This was based on a type of Kusham coins. The second group is that of "the Malla dynasty of Newar kings which commenced with the conquest of the country by Jayasthiti Malla in 1380 A.D., and whose silver coinage commenced in 1566 A.D. and continued until the Gorkha conquest." During the latter part of this period Nepal was divided into three kingdoms,—Bhatgaon, Kathamandu, and Patan or Lalitapur. The third period is that of the regnant Gurkha dynasty founded by Prithvi Narayana Saha in 1768 A.D. It is not known why the coinage was suspended in the middle ages, in spite of Nepal having become independent of Tibet in 879 A.D., but the revival of minting was apparently due to a visit of Mahendra Malla, the Kathamandu king, to Akbar, who is said to have given him permission to strike coins called muhars of the weight of 6 mashas (=87·6 grains). This king was also the first to supply Tibet with coinage, and appears to have taken the coins of Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud of Bengal as models. Later kings imitated a variety of the coinage of Jahāngir.

The Shillong coin cabinet possesses no specimens of the first two groups of coins and only two of the Gurkha coins. The Gurkhas claim descent from the Rajputs of Chitor. After the conquest of Chitor by 'Alla-ud-din in 1289 A.D. their ancestor is said to have migrated to the Himalayas and settled at Noakot. Subsequently, about 1560, they obtained the sovereignty of Gurkha, forty miles west of Kathmandu and took their name from the conquered territory. The "Gorkha kings all bear the title of Saha Deva. The title of Saha (Shah) is said to have been conferred by the Emperor of Dehli on Jagdeva Khan, the forty-first king of the Gorkha dynasty, for some service that he rendered to the Emperor, and has been borne by all his successors." The Gurkha kings struck coins in all the three metals—gold, silver, and copper. Their coins are dated in the *Sāka* and recently the *Samvat* era. They bear the symbols of the Sun and Moon, *stupa*, *chakra*, *paduka* (foot-prints of Vishnu), crossed *kukris* (the national Gurkha weapon), and the names of the deities Gurakhanatha, Lokanatha, Guhyeswari, and Bhavāni.

| Serial No. | Year. Saka or Samvat. | Year. A.D. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | THE GURKHALI |
| | | | | | SURENDRA |
| | | | | | 1847- |
| 1 | 1775 Saka | [1853] | Æ 81·3 1·7 | ... | Square, with openings in right, left and bottom; sun, moon, and *Sri* above; date 1775 (Saka = 1853 A.D.) below; ornaments at sides; lotus to left and unrecognisable symbol to right; trident in a Circle in centre; legend in square *Sri Sri Surendra Vikrama S ha Deva.* |
| | | | | | PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA |
| 2 | 1859 Samvat | [1902] | Æ 82·5 ·25 | ... | *Sri* 5 *Prithvi Vira Vikrama Saha Deva*; wreath surrounding inscription. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| DYNASTY. | | |
| VIKRAMA. | | |
| 1881 A.D. | | |
| Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath and legend *Śrī Bhavānī*; marginal legend. *Śrī śrī śrī Gurakhanatha* each character in an ornament. | From General Dodson's collection; received in 1908, by exchange through Mr. Stapleton. | *Cf.* I. M. C., Vol. I, No. 10, page 292, character Sanskrit. |
| (THE PRESENT KING.) | | |
| 1881 A.D. | | |
| *Śrī 5 Bhavānī Nepal Sirkar.* fronds on each side; date below slightly curved horizontal line, 1959 (=1902 A.D.). | ... | |

# PART IV.

## MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN PART III).

## MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN PART III).

This part of the Catalogue deals with the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, together with a few coins of the East India Company, and of the Native States which were permitted to spring up out of the ruins of the Delhi Empire under the successors of Aurangzeb. It comprises ten sections, *viz.* :—

I—The Mughal Emperors of Delhi.

II—The earlier Rulers of Haidarābad.

III—The East India Company.

IV—Haidarabad (present dynasty).

V—Baroda.

VI—Ujjain.

VII—Gwalior.

VIII—Jaipur.

IX—Native States (unassigned coins).

X—The coins of the Sikhs.

Sections II—X do not call for any special description, but explanatory notes will be found in the remarks column against any coins that require particular notice. The history of the coinage of the East India Company will be found in Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's notes in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins* (*Mughal Emperors*) *in the British Museum*, Mr. E. Thurston's *History of the coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula*, and a note by the latter author in the *J. A. S. B.* for 1893. For the currencies of the Native States the following may be consulted: Webb, *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana* (1893); Temple, *Coins of the Modern Native Chiefs of the Punjab* (Indian Antiquary, 1889); Rodgers, *Coins of the Sikhs* (J. A. S. B., 1881); and Hœrnle, *Notes on coins of Native States* (J. A. S. B., 1897).

## *Introduction.*

Mughal rule in India began with Zahiruddin Muhammad Bábar, ruler of Kabul and Kandahar and grandson of Abu Sa'id, seventh Khan of Transoxiana. Bábar invaded India in 1526, and at a battle fought on the memorable field of Panipat, Ibrahim, the last representative of the House of Lodi, was slain, and the kingdom of Dehli passed into the hands of the Mughals. As noticed in the earlier part of this catalogue, Bábar preserved the character of the Transoxian currency in his Indian silver coinage, which consisted of broad thin silver pieces of about 75 grains in weight. They bear his name and titles in a circular or looped area, with the date sometimes in the body and sometimes on the margin. The latter also generally contains the name of the mint. The title of خاقان (Kháqán), Bábar employed, on his coins which meant "Emperor of China" (or Chinese Tartary). This he did apparently to show his descent from Taimur the Lame. His copper coins, which were of similar weight to those of his Indian predecessors, had no king's name, one side being occupied by the name of the mint and the other by the date.

The coinage of Humáyún, Bábar's son and successor, was similar to that of his father, except that he also struck small gold coins varying in weight from 9 to 16 grains, and during his expedition to Bengal against the Afghan Sher Khan in 1539 A.D. he appears to have struck silver coins modelled on Bengal weights (*vide* I.M.C., Vol. III, Nos. 21-22). Sher Khan, who had been a general of the kingdom of Jaunpur, ultimately managed to drive Humāyūn out of India and reigned for six years under the title of Sher Sháh, but in 1555 Humāyūn recovered his Indian possessions. Sher Sháh during his short reign had completely reorganized the coinage on the basis of a rupee weighing 180 grains and containing 175 grains of pure silver. The few coins that Humāyūn struck before his accidental death in 1556 are modelled on those of Sher Sháh save that the Nagri portion of the legend is omitted. The coins of Akbar follow in appearance those of his father and grandfather, but in weight are based on the model of Sher Sháh's coinage. In his earliest gold and silver issues, Akbar adopted his ancestors' titles of السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الاكرم etc., but later these were gradually done away with, and only *Bádsháh Gházi* retained, while the language of the legends was changed to Persian.

For the first three decades of his reign the *Kalima* continued on the obverse with the names and (generally) the titles of

the four companions of the Prophet. The reverse had usually in an area the date and جلال الدين محمد اكبر بادشاه غازي and in the margin, the name of mint and one or more titles of the king. Some coins also bear dates on the obverse with the Kalima. Akbar made use of the Hijra era till the 30th year of his reign, when a new epoch was instituted by him called *Ilahi*. It was composed of solar years and dated from the time of his accession to the throne. The coins issued during the last 20 years of his rule have mostly *Ilahi* years, with the name of Persian months on one side and on the other الله اكبر جل جلاله together with the mint name. This formula, which means "God is great, may his brightness shine forth," may also be read as indicating that he wished himself to be regarded as the divine originator of the new era.

Akbar's coinage is famous for its fine execution and for the ornamentation, which consisted of arrangements of words and interlacing of letters in enclosed areas. Representations of living objects and the use of any other script than Arabic are extremely rare. Persian couplets began to form part of the coin legends, and coins of all three metals were issued from a very large number of mints.

The copper coins struck by Akbar are called *fulūs*, *damri*, *tanka*, *nimtanka* (half tanka), *chahar hisah* (fourth part), *hastum hisah* (eighth part), and so on.

The coinage of Jahángir followed the mint system of Akbar, but was much more varied. The *Kalima* was re-introduced and the use of *Ilahi* years abandoned in favour of Hijra years, although the employment of the Persian solar year and month was allowed to continue for the expression of regnal years. Jahángìr used Persian couplets to an inordinate extent, and is the only Muhammadan monarch who ever dared to place his portrait on coins. In one series of coins he is shown sitting on his throne with a cup in his hand. Other novelties among his coins are those struck in the joint names of himself and his consort Nurjahán; and the extraordinary series of Zodiac coins in which the month is indicated by a representation of a sign of the Zodiac. The word *Julūs* (accession to the throne) was first used by him on these latter coins. His copper coins are not numerous, but the additional denomination of روا ني (rowani), رواب (rowan), عدل ('adil), رائج (ra'ij), and نيم رائج (half ra'ij) occur on them. He re-struck in this metal Suri coins with his own name, but so badly that in some cases the Suri legends are still legible.*

* Rogers' Catalogue of the Lahore Museum (Mughal Emperors), preface, VIII.

The gold and silver issues of Sháhjahán are even more numerous than those of his father. He ceased placing representations of living things on his coins, and the couplet found on them is

سکه شاه جهان اباد رائج در جهان جاودان بادا بنام ثاني صاحب قران

Sháhjahán was the first among the Mughal Emperors of India to employ the word احد to express the initial year of rule and though the word جلوس appears on some coins struck by him during the first year of his reign, he mostly used the word الهي. The Kalima continued to be used, and the title Sahib Qiran Sani (the second Sahib Qiran)* was adopted by him in addition to *Bádsháh Ghází.* Sháhjahán's copper coins are as rare as those of his father, the reason apparently being that those of Akbar and Sher Sháh were still current in sufficient number to satisfy all demands for small change.

The coinage of Aurangzeb is a complete reflexion of the religious principles of this monarch. The use of the *Kalima* on coins was discontinued, as they would have to be handled by unbelievers, and the coins become so stereotyped that the only interest attaching to them are the numerous mint names.

Although the legend ابو المظفر محي الدين محمد اورنگ زيب عالم گير بهادر بادشاه غازي is occasionally found on the obverse, by far the greatest majority of the coins have the couplet

سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منير شاه اورنگ زيب عالم گير

the word مهر is often changed into بدر. The well-known formula on the reverse سنه جلوس ميمنت مانوس was first used by Aurangzeb, and is almost invariably found fixed to the mint name.

The coins of the later Mughal Emperors do not call for special notice. For the various couplets on their coins pages 111-113 of Codrington's *Musalman Numismatics* may be consulted. Farrukhsiyar used the title بادشاه بحر و بر instead of بادشاه غازي, while 'Alamgir II re-introduced once more the Kalima and the names of the four Khalifs of the Prophet on a few of his coins. During the time of Sháh 'Alam II, who nominally ruled for 49 years, the Mughal Empire almost ceased to exist, but coins continued to be struck in his name both in a small area which remained under his direct rule, and in the Native States that sprang out of the ruins of the Empire. Akbar II, who succeeded his father Sháh Alam II in 1806, was sovereign only in the fort of Delhi, but still

* Taimur was called Sahib Qiran, meaning "Lord of the fortunate conjunction (of planets).

coins were issued by him, and in his name by the rulers of Native States. The broad rupees of considerable artistic merit that were struck by him are rare. Bahádur Sháh II, the last representative of the family of Bábar, came to the throne in 1837 after the death of his father, Akbar II. Two years previously the East India Company had ceased to issue coins modelled on those of Sháh 'Alam II, and had established a uniform coinage of their own for the whole of British India, and very few rupees struck by Bahádur Sháh are known. He continued in possession of the title of Emperor of India until the mutiny occurred in 1857. Bahádur Sháh was then deported to Rangoon, where he died on November 7th, 1862.

[The following list, prepared by Geo. P. Taylor, is quoted from a Chronological List, Numismatic Supplement VII to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, January 1907.]

ABBREVIATIONS:—E. D. = Elliots' "History of India as told by its own Historians," edited by Dowson, 8 vols. Ersk. = Erskine's "History of India under Babar and Humayun," 2 volumes. Beale= Beale's "Oriental Biographical Dictionary," revised by Keene. A. A. = "Ain-i-Akbari" translated by Blockmann and Jarrett, 3 volumes. When three separate figures are employed to express a date, the first represents the day, the second the month, and the third the year; thus:—29 : X: 1627 A.D. = October 29th, 1627 A.D., 26 : VII : 1076 A.H. = 26th of Rajab, 1076 A.H.

1. *Bābar*:

Accession, 15 : VIII : 932 A.H., Fri., 27 : IV : 1526 A.D.;
Death, 5 : V : 937 A.H., Sun., 25 : XII : 1530 A.D.;
See Ersk. I : 437, 517; E. D. IV. 257; V. 118.

2. *Humāyūn*: (*a*) *First Reign*:

Accession, 9 : V : 937 A.H., Thur., 29 : XII : 1530 A.D.;
Defeat, 10 : I : 947 A.H., Mon., 17 : V : 1540 A.D.;
See E. D. V.: 118, Ersk. II : 187.

(*b*) *Second Reign*:

Victory, 4 : IX : 962 A.H., Tues., 23 : VII : 1555 A.D.;
Death, 15 : III : 963 A.H., Tues., 28 : I : 1556 A.D.;
See Ersk. II. 520; E. D. V. 240.

3. *Akbar I*:

Accession, 2 : IV : 963 A.H., Fri., 14 : II : 1556 A.D.;
Death, 12 : VI : 1014 A.H., Tues., 15 : X : 1605 A.D.;
See E. D. 241, 247; VI. 115.

4. *Jahāngīr*:

Accession, 20 : VI : 1014 A.H., Wed., 23 : X : 1605 A.D.;
Death, 28 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D.;
See E.D. VI. 284, with correction in A.A., I. 212, 213, E.D., VI. 435

*Dāwar Bakhsh*:

Accession, *circa* 28 : II : 1037 A.H., Mon., 29 : X : 1627 A.D.;
Deposition, 2 : V : 1037 A.H., Sun., 30 : XII : 1627 A.D.;
Death, 26 : V : 1037 A.H., Wed., 23 : I : 1628 A.D.;
See E D., VI. 435, 436, 438, and note 2.

5. *Shāh Jahān I*:

Accession, 18 : VI : 1037 A.H., Thur.; 14 : II : 1628 A.D.;
Deposition, 17 : IX : 1068 A.H., Tues., 8 : VI : 1658 A.D.;
Death, 26 : VII : 1076 A.H., Mon., 22 : I : 1666 A.D.;
Coins continued to be struck in the name of Shāh Jahān I, till 4 : IX : 1069 A. H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D.;
See E.D., VII; 6, 226, 229, 241, 275.

*Shuja*:

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. IX: 29, 1657 A.D.;

Defeated, *circa* 1: IX: 1070 A.H., Tues., 1: V: 1660 A.D.;

Died in 1071 A.H., which year lasted from 27: VIII: 1660, till 16 VIII: 1661 A.D.;

See E. D. VII: 213, 214, 241, 253, 254, Beale, 392.

*Murad Bakhsh*:

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. 29: IX: 1657 A.D.;

Arrested, 4: X: 1068 A.H., Fri., 25: VI: 1658 A.D.;

Died, 21: IV: 1072 A.H., Wed., 4: XII: 1661 A.D.;

See E.D. VII. 132, 213, 214, 229.

6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgir* I:

Accession, I: XI: 1068 A.H., Wed, 21: VII: 1658 A.D.;

Death, 28: XI: 1118 A.H., Thur., 20: II: 1707 A.D.;

Aurangzeb deferred the issuing of coins struck in his own name till 4 IX: 1069 A.H., Mon., 16: V: 1659 A.D.;

See E. D. VII, 229, 241, 386.

*'Azam Shāh*:

Accession, 10: XII: 1118 A. H., Tues., 4: III: 1707 A.D.;

Defeated and death, 18: III: 1119 A.H., Sun., 8: VI: 1707 A. D.;

See E. D., VII. 387, 391, 398—400.

*Kam Bakhsh*:

Assumed imperial power soon after the death of Aurangzeb *q.v.*:

Defeated and killed, *circa* 1: XI: 1119 A.H., Tues. 13: I: 1708 A.D.

See E.D., VII. 389, 390, 406—408.

7. *Shāh 'Alam* I, *Bahādur*:

Accession, 30: I: 1119 A.H., Tues., 22: IV: 1707 A.D.;

Death, 21: I: 1124 A. H., Mon., 18: II: 1712 A.D.;

See E. D. VII, 392, 556.

8. *Jahāndar*:

Accession, 14: III: 1124 A.H., Thur., 10: IV: 1712 A.D.;

D position, 16: XII: 1124 A.H., Sat., 3: I: 1713 A.D.;

Death, 17: I: 1125 A.H., Mon., 2: II: 1713 A.D.;

See E.D., VII, 437, 438, 445; Beale 190.

9. *Farrukh Siyar*:

Accession, 23: XII: 1124 A.H., Sat., 10: I: 1713 A.D.;

Deposition, 8: IV: 1131 A.H., Tues., 17: II: 1719 A.D.;

Death, 9: VII: 1131 A.H., Sun., 17: V: 1719 A.D.;

Farrukh Siyar antedated his reign from 1: III: 1124 A.H., Fri., 28 III: 1712 A.D.;

See Beale 130, 131, E.D., VII. 446.

10. *Rafi'al darajat*:

Accession, 9: IV: 1131 A.H., Wed., 18: II: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 23: VII: 1131 A.H., Sun., 31: V: 1719 A.D.;
See E.D., VII, 479, 482.

11. *Shāh Jahān* II (*Rafi'al Daulat*):

Accession, 20: VII: 1131 A.H., Thur., 28: V: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 22: X: 1131; A.H., Thur., 27: VIII: 1719 A.D.:
See E.D. VII. 482, 485.

*Niku Siyar*:

Accession, 9: VI: 1131 A.H., Sat., 18: IV: 1719 A.D.;
Deposition, 27: IX: 1131 A.H., Sun., 2: VIII: 1719 A.D.;
Death?
Grave doubt attaches to the attribution to Niku Siyar of the coins commonly assigned to him.
See E.D. VII., 482, 484.

*Ibrahim*:

Accession, 9: XII: 1132 A.H., Sat., 1: X: 1720 A.D.;
Defeat, 18: I: 1133 A.H., Tues., 8: XI: 1720 A.D.;
See E.D. VII, 509, 512, 515.

12. *Muhammad*:

Accession, 15: XI: 1131; A.H., Fri., 18: IX: 1719 A.D.;
Death, 27: IV: 1161 A.H., Fri., 15: IV: 1748 A.D.;
See E.D. VII: 485; VIII, III.

13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur*:

Accession, 2: V: 1161 A.H., Tues., 19: IV: 1748 A.D.;
Deposition, 11: VIII: 1167 A.H., Mon., 3: VI: 1754 A.D.;
Death, 28: X: 1188 A.H., Sun., 1: I: 1775 A.D.
See E.D. VIII 141: Beale, 42.

14. *'Alamgir* II:

Accession, 11: VIII: 1167 A.H., Mon., 3: VI: 1754 A.D.;
Death, 20: IV: 1173 A.H., Tues., 11: XII: 1759 A.D.;
See E.D. VIII, 141, 243.

*Shāh Jahān* III:

Accession, 20: IV: 1173 A. H., Tues., 11: XII: 1759 A.D.;
Deposition, 29: II: 1174 A. H., Fri., 10: X: 1760 A.D.;
Death?
See E.D. VIII, 243, 278.

15. *Shāh 'Alam* II:

Accession, 5: V: 1173 A. H., Tues., 25: XII: 1759 A.D.;
Death, 7: IX: 1221 A. H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D.;
See E.D. VIII, 172; Beale, 361.

*Bidar Bakht*:

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Fri., 29: VIII: 1788 A.D.;
Flight, 8: I: 1203 A.H., Thur., 9: X: 1788 A.D.;
Death?
See Beale, 106.

16. *Akbar* II:

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D.;
Death, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D.;
See Beale, 46.

17. *Bahādur Shāh* II:

(We here retain the commonly accepted designation of this sovereign. Before his time, however, three of the Emperors, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Alam I and Ahmad Shah, had all, as evidenced by their coins, borne the name of Bahadur.]

Accession, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D.;
Deposition, 13: VIII: 1274 A.H., Mon., 29: III: 1858 A.D.;
Death, 14: V: 1279 A.H., Fri., 7: XI: 1882 A.D.;
See Beale, 95; Holmes' "History of the Indian Mutiny," page 387.

LIST SHOWING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE RULERS MAY BE HELD TO HAVE CAUSED COIN TO BE STRUCK AND THE DATES OF THE EARLIEST AND OF THE LATEST KNOWN SPECIMENS IN GOLD OR SILVER OR COPPER OF EACH REING DR. P. TAYLOR, LOC. CIT.

1. *Bābar*:—932-937 A.H., 1526-1530 A.D.
Earliest known: G.—; S. 933, C. 936.
Latest known: G.—; S. 938 (Lahor), C. 937.

2. *Humāyūn*:—First Reign: 937—947 A.H., 1530-1540 A.D.
Earliest: G—; S. 937 C. 937.
Latest. G—; S. 946 C 947 (Bleazby).
Second reign: 962-963 A.H., 1555-1556 A.D.
Earliest: G.—; S. 960 (Bleazby); C.—.
Latest: G.—; S. 962; C.—.

3. *Akbar* I:—963—1014 A.H., 1556-1605 A.D.
Earliest Hijra: G.—96; S. 936, C. 962 (Lahor).
Latest Hijra: G. 1000, S. 1008 (King), C. 1006 (Tayl.)
Earliest Ilahi: G 32; S. 30 C. 31.
Latest Ilahi: G. 51 (British); S. 50; C. 50.

4. *Jahāngīr* :—1014-1037 A.H., 1605-1627 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1014; S. 1014; C. 1014.
Latest: G. 1037; C. 1034.

*Dāwar Baksh* :—[28: II—2: V] 1037 A.H. [29: X-30: XII] 1627 A.D.

Earliest: G.—, S. 1037; C.—.
Latest: G.—, S. 1037; C.—.

5. *Shāh Jahān* I: 1037-1069 A.H, 1628-1659 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1037; S. 1037; C. 1037.
Latest: G. 1069; S. 1069: C. 29 Julus.

*Shuja* :—1068-1070 A. H., 1657-1660 A. D.

Earliest: G.—; S. 1068; C.—.
Latest: G.—; S. 1068; C.—.

*Murad Bakhsh.*—*circa* (I: I—4: X) 1068 A.H., 1657—1658 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1068; S. 1068; C. 1 Julus.
Latest: G. 1068; S. 1068; C. 1 Julus.

6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgir* I:—1069-1118 A.H., 1659-1707 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1072; S. 1068; C. 1068.
Latest; G. 1118; S. 1119 (British); C. 1119 (Taylor).

*A'zam Shāh.*—1118-1119 A.H., (4: III—8: VI) 1707 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1118; S. 1119; C.—.
Latest: G. 1119; S. 1119; C.

*Kam Bakhsh.*—1118-1119 A. H., 1707-1708 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1120 (British), S. 1119; C.—.
Latest: G. 1120 (British), S. 1120 (British), C.—.

7. *Shāh 'Alam* I, Bahadur: 1119-1124 A.H., 1707—1712 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1119; S. 1119; C. 1122.
Latest: G. 1123; S. 1124; C. 1124.

8 *Jahāndar.*—[14: III—16: XII] 1124 A.H., 1712-1713 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1124; S. 1124; C. 1124.
Latest: G. 1124; S. 1124; C. 1124.

9. *Farrukh Siyar*:— 1124-1131 A.H., 1713-1719 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1124; S. 1124; C. 1125.
Latest: G. 1131; S. 1131; C. 1128.

10. *Rafi'al darajat.*— (9: IV—23: VII) 1131 A.H., (18: II—31: V) 1719 A.D.

Earliest: G. 1131, S. 1131; C.—.
Latest: G. 1131; S. 1131; C.—.

11. *Shāh Jahān* II (*Rafi'al daulat*).—(20 : V II—22 : X) 1131 A.H., (28 : V. 27 : VIII) 1719 A. D.
Earliest : G 1131, S. 1131, C.—.
Latest : G. .1131, S. 1131 ; C.—.

*Niku Siyar* :—(9 : VI—27 : IX) 1131 A.H., (18 : IV—2 : VIII) 1719 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1131 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1132, C.—.

*Ibrahim* :—1132—1133 A.H., (1 : X—8 : X) 1720 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1132, S. 1133 ; C.—.
Latest : G. 1132, S. 1133, C.—.

12. *Muhammad* :—1131-1161 A. H., 1719-1748 A. D.
Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131, C. 1132.
Latest : G. 31 Julus, S. 1161, C. 1150.

13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur*.—1161-1167 A.H., 1748-1754 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1161 ; S. 1161 ; C. 1161.
Latest : G. 1167 ; S. 1167 ; C. 1161.

14. *'Alamgir* II :—1167-1173 A.H. ;1754-1759 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1 Julus ; S. 1167 ; C. 1 Julus.
Latest : G. 1171 ; S. 1180 (Taylor) : C. 1172.

*Shāh Jahān* III :—1173-1174 A.H.; 1759-1760 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1173, S. 1173, C.—.
Latest : G. 1174, S. 118X (Taylor), C.—.

15. *Shāh 'Alam* II :—1173—1221 A.H., 1759—1806 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1174 ; S. 1174 ; C. 1175.
Latest : G. 1221 ; S. 1225 (British) ; C. 1219.

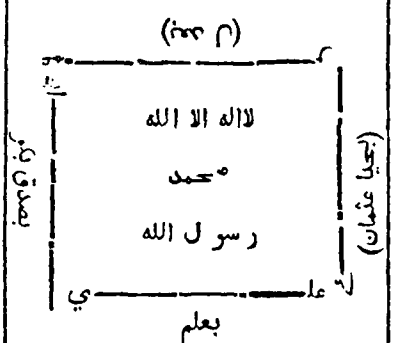
*Bidar Bakht*, 1202-1203 A.H., (29 : VIII-9 : X) 1788 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1202, S. 1202, C.—.
Latest : G. 1203, S. 1202 C.—.

16. *Akbar* II.—1221—1253 A.H., 1806—1837 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1221 ; S. 1221 ; C. 1221.
Latest ; G. 19 Julus ; S. 36 Julus ; C. 1251.

17. *Bahādur Shāh* II.—1253-1274 A.H., 1837—1858 A.D.
Earliest : G. 1273 ; S. 1254 ; C. 1263.
Latest : G. 1273 ; S. 1274 ; C. 1265.

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | III.— 963-1014 A. H. |
| 1 | 981 | ... | Æ Cir. 174·4 1·0 | Ahmadābād | In a double square with dots between.<br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد<br>رسول الله<br>Margins—<br>Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر *Bi-sidq Ab-i-bakar.*<br>Left— بعدل عمر *Bi'adl 'Umar.*<br>Top— بحياي عثمان Ba-hayá-i 'Usmán.<br>Right— بعلم على Ba-'ilm 'Ali.<br>Cross (×) on د of محمد —<br>Translation of margins.— By the truth of Abu Bakr, the justice of 'Umar, the modesty of 'Usmán and the wisdom of 'Ali. |
| 2 | 983 | ... | Æ Cir. 174·4 1·0 | Ahmadābād | Same as above, but margins as below :—<br>Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر<br>Left— Cut off<br>Top— بحياي عثمان *Baḥayá-i-* 'Usmán.<br>Right— بعلم على *Ba-'ilm 'Ali.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| AKBAR.<br>1556-1605A. D. | | |
| In double square with dots between.<br>اکبر باد شاہ<br>محمد غازی<br>جلال الدین<br>*Akbar Bádsháh Muhammad Gházi, Jalal-ud-din* 981, *i.e.*, Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Bádsháh Gházi (victorious monarch).<br>Margins—<br>Right— دارالضرب *Darul Zarb.*<br>Bottom— دارالسلطنته احمد اباد *Darul Sultanat Ahmadabád.*<br>Left—(ملکه) خلد *Khalad* (*Mulkahu*).<br>Top— دارالسلطنته *was Sultanat* | Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of the United Provinces (letter No. $\frac{970}{XIIJJ.}$ of 1908, dated the 9th June 1908). | B. M. C., No. 105, page 26. |
| Same as above, but year 983 (A.H.=1575A.D.) | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 985 | ... | Æ Cir. 173·9 ·87 | Hazrat Dehli | The *Kalima* in a quadrilateral formed of three curves on each side.<br><br>Margins—<br>As in No. 2. |
| 4 | 985 | ... | Æ Cir. 172·9 ·93 | ... | The *Kalima* in larger quadrilateral formed of curves. Inscription, the same as No. 3 but no margins visible. |
| 5 | 986 | ... | Æ Sq. 175·0 ·76 | Fatihpur ... |  <br>The *Kalima* in a square formed by letters from the names of the four Companions of the Prophet. |

| Reverse. | Provenance | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as above in a square, but year 985 (A.H. = 1577 A.D.) and margins :—Upper and left cut off<br>Right— ولا لطنه<br>Bottom— حضرت د(هلی) | Same as No. 1. | |
| In a square—<br>اکبر باد شاه<br>محمد غازی<br>٥<br><<br>٩<br>جلال الد ین<br>*Akbar Bádsháh Muhammad Gházi Jalál-ud-din*, 985. | Ditto. | |
| Margins—<br>Right—خلد الله ملکه<br>The rest cut off.<br>خلد الله تعالے ملکه<br>٩٨٦<br>محمد اکبر باد شاه<br>(جلا)ل الدین غازی<br>فتحپور<br>دارلسلط(نة)<br>*Khalad Allahut'ala mulkahu* 986, *Muhammad Akbar Bádsháh Jalal-ud-din Gházi, Dárul Sultanat, Fatihpur.*—The victorious monarch Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar, may God perpetuate his kingdom.—The capital Fatihpur, 986 (A. H. = 1578 A. D.) | Ditto ... | Ref. B. M. C. No. 124, page 28. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | [9]87 | ... | AV Cir. 168·7 ·83 | Darul Khilafa | In area surrounded by two lines with dots between.<br>بادشاه غازی اکبر<br>جلال الدین محمد<br>*Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Bádsháh Gházi*—the victorious monarch Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar.<br>Margins—<br>Top—cut off<br>Bottom— دار الخلاف<br>*Dárul Khilafa*-(remainder gone, probably *Agra*). |
| 7 | 988 | ... | AR Sq. 175·3 ·73 | Ahmadabád | Ditto, but words بصدق بکر and بعلم are not visible. |
| 8 | 990 | ... | AR Sq. 174·2 ·70 | Ditto ... | Ditto ditto |
| 9 | 995 | ... | AR Sq. 175·3 ·69 | Ditto ... | Ditto, very crudely executed. |
| 10 | [997] | 34 | AR q. 174·3 ·65 | ... | الله<br>اکبر<br>*Allah Akbar, i.e.*, God is most great. Vine and flowers in the field. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Within a square area formed by double lines with dots between, the Kalima.<br>لا اله الا الله<br>محمد رسول الله [٩]٨٧<br>The year [0]87 in lower left hand corner.<br>Margins.—Illegible (cut away). [Probably the margins contain ابو بکر عمر عثمان علی] | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | Ref. B. M. C. No. 52. Rodgers L. M., No. 8, page 52. |
| Ditto, but year 988 (A.H.=1580 A.D. and mint Dárul Sultanat.) Ahmadabád. | Same as No. 1. | |
| Ditto, but date 990 (A.H=1582A.D). | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but year 995 (A.H=1586 A.D.) | Ditto. | |
| ٣٤ الهی<br>جل جلا له<br>34 *Ilahi Jal-i-Jalálah*—Glorified be His glory. Ornaments in field. | Ditto ... | B. M. C. No. 182. |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 11 | 999 | ... | ℞ sqr. 175·1 ·68 | Ahmadābād | Same as No. 5, but بصدق ابی بکر and بعلم علی cut off. |
| 12 | 1000 | ... | ℞ sq. 173·8 ·76 | Urdu-i-Zafar Qarīn. | As No. 5, with بحیاي عثمان and two horizontal lines at bottom with dots between. |
| 13 | [1000] | 37 | ℞ sq. 175·9 ·69 | Ahmadābād | Same as No. 5, with بحیاي عثمان but بصدق ابی بکر cut off. |
| 14 | 1000 | ... | ℞ sq. 175·6 ·60 | [Ujjain?] | The *Kalima* within square; no sign of margin; sprays of foliage in field. |
| 15 | ... | 38 | ℞ sq. 175·3 ·57 | [From the type of the coin it appears to have been minted at Ujjain.] | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 5, but date 999 A.H. and words *Khalad Allahuta'la Mulkahu* cut off. | Same as No. 1. | |
| Same as No. 5, but date الف (=1000) and mint name Urdu Zafar Qarin. | Ditto ... | B. M. C. No. 15 |
| Same as No. 5, but year 37 first line half cut off, غار absent (for want of space) and the last line reads احمد اباد (ضر)ب instead of دار السلطنت فتح پور | Ditto ... | B. M. C. No. 191, page 36. |
| ۱۰۰۰<br>محمد اکبر باد (شاه)<br>جلال الد(ین)<br>(غا) زي<br>? ضرب اج(ین)<br>1000 *Muhammad Akbar Bād (shāh) Jalal ud d(ín) (Ghāz)i Zarb Uj(ain)* (?) | Ditto. | |
| محمد اکبر ۳۸ باد شاه<br>جلال الد(ین)<br>*Muhammad Akbar* 38 *Bā(dshah) Jalāl ud(dīn)* | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | ... | 39 | Æ sq. 175·3 ·56 | Same as No. 15. | Same as No. 15. |
| 17 | [1002] | Āzar 39 | Æ cir. 175·6 ·83 | Ahmadabād | الله<br>اكبر<br>جل جلاله<br>*Allah Akbar Jal i Jalālah*—God is most great: glorified be His glory. Sprays of foliage in field. |
| 18 | ... | 39 Bahman. | Æ cir. 175·0 ·80 | Ditto | Ditto ... |
| 19 | ... | 41 Āzar. | Æ cir. 176·3 ·76 | Ditto | Ditto ... |
| 20 | ... | 42 Āzar. | Æ cir. 173·4 ·80 | Ditto | Ditto ... |
| 21 | ... | 43 | Æ sq. 176·2 ·60 | ... | The Kalima ... ... |
| 22 | ... | 46 Azar. | Æ cir. 175·5 ·75 | Ahmadabād | Same as No. 17 ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 15, but 39 ... | Same as No. 15. | |
| الله اکبر<br>الٰہی<br>۳۹ احمد اباد<br>ضرب<br>Āzar (name of the 9th Persian solar month) *ilahi* 39 *Ahmadābad zarb.* | Ditto ... | *Cf.* B. M. C. No. 198. |
| Ditto; but Bahman (11th Persian month). | Ditto. | |
| Ditto; but Āzar (9th Persian month) and ear 41. | Same as No. 1... | L. M., No. 169, page 75. |
| Ditto; but regnal year 42. | Found in 1903 in the Dallating Tea-garden, Subdivision Jorhat, Sibsagar Assam. | |
| محمد اکبر ۴۳<br>جلال الدین<br>*Muhammad Akbar* 43 *Jalāl (ud)din* | Same as No. 1 ... | Same type as No. 14. |
| Same as No. 17, but regnal year 46. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 23 | ... | 48 Farward-īn. | Æ cir. 173·7 ·78 | Lahor ... | In a square enclosed in an ornamented diamond border. الله اكبر جل جلاله *Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalālah.* |
| 24 | ... | 48 Mihr | Æ cir. 176·1 ·76 | Sītāpur ... | In square area ornamented externally with triangles and dots. الله اكبر جل جلاله *Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalālah.* |
| 25 | ... | 49 Mihr | Æ cir. 174·7 ·73 | Ditto ... | Same inscription as above in circle with dots outside. |
| 26 | [1012] | 49 Bahman. | Æ cir. 176·1 ·73 | Ahmadābād | Same as No. 17 ... |
| 27 | ... | 4— Ābān | Æ cir. 175·7 ·83 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 28 | ... | 4— Āzar | Æ cir. 175·0 ·80 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Within an octagon enclosed in an ornamented border.<br>فرور دین الهی<br>۴۸ لاهور<br>ضرب<br>*Farwardin ilahi Lahore zarb* | Same as No, 1 ... | L. M. No. 253, page 85 : *Cf.*, also B. M. C., No. 238. |
| In area with ornamented margin:<br>مهر الهی<br>۴۸ سیتا پور<br>ضرب<br>*Mihr ilahi* 48 *Sitāpur zarb.* | Ditto ... | Indentical with B. M. C. No. 177, the date of which should be read ۴۸. |
| In dotted circle ... ...<br>مهر الهی<br>۴۹ سیتا پور<br>ضرب | Ditto ... | |
| Same as No. 17; but month Bahand regnal year 49. | Ditto ... | |
| Ditto, but month Ābān and regnal year 4—. | Ditto ... | |
| Ditto, but month Āazr and regnal year 4—. | Ditto ... | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 29 | ... | 50 Mihr | Æ sq. 173·0 ·56 | Tattah ... | Same as in No. 17 ... |
| 30 | ... | Ardi dibi-hisht. | Æ cir. 170·0 ·87 | Allahābād... | In a circle with dots outside : الله اباد سكه جهان شرق بغرب و *Allahabád sikka jahān sharq bagharb wa.* The inscriptions form the following couplet. همیشه همچو زر مهر و ماه رائج باد بغرب و شرق جهان سکه الله باد This may be translated as thus : For ever like the golden orb of sun and moon may pass [this] coin of Allahabād in the world's West and East. |
| 31 | ... | ... | Æ sqr. 94·8 ·55 | ... | Persian legends read from the bottom *Jalāluddin Muhammad Akbar bādshāh.* Above Jaláluddin two horizontal lines with dots between. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| مهر الهی<br>۵۰ تته<br>ضرب<br>*Mihr ilahi* 50 *Tattah zarb.* | Same as No. 28 | L. M. No. 290, page 91. |
| ماه رائج باد<br>مهر د<br>همچو زر<br>همیشه<br>اردي بوشت<br>*Mah ra'ijbád mihr wa hamchu zar hamisha Ardi bihisht.* | Pre ented by Srijut Rashadhar Barah, Mauzadar. | L. M. No. 158, page 73 differs in month and year; *cf.* also B. M. C., No. 254. |
| Part of the *Kalima* in two lines. | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 32 | ... | Isfland armaz. | Æ cir. 311·1 ·75 | Ahmadābād | احمد اباد<br>. . . .<br>فلوس<br>In a circular area above two horizontal lines with dots between, the legend reads *Ahamadābād*, and below the lines *Fulús*. |
| 33 | 973 | ... | Æ sq. 92·3 ·55 | Ujjain (?)... | فلوس<br>(ا)جين<br>*Fulus (U)jain.* |
| 34 | 1000 | ... | Æ, rectangular 93·7 ·53 | Ujjain (?) ... | Ditto ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 |
| الهی<br>. . . .<br>اسفند ارمذ (?)<br><br>*Ilahi Isfandārmaz.* | Found in the Khaira District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter dated the 30th January 1908. | *Cf.* Taylor J. A. S. B, Numismatic Supplement, 1904, extra No. page 104, III (*a*). |
| نهصد و<br>هفت و سوم<br>(۹۷۳) | ..... | *Cf.* Rodgers' L. M. No. 231, page 119. |
| (ا) لف<br>شاه<br>اکبر<br><br>*Alif*=1000 (*Jalaluddin*) *Akbar Shāh.* | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | IV.—JAHĀNGĪR: |
| 1 | Amardad. | [4?... 1018H =1608 A.D.] | ℞ Cir. 175·9 ·68 | Jahāngīrnagar (Dacca). | (ا)کبر شاہ<br>(نگ)یر شاہ<br>جہا<br>(نو)ر الدین<br>(*Nūruddin Jahāngīr Shāh Akbar Shah*—Nūruddin, Jahāngir Shāh (son of) Akbar Shāh. |
| 2 | | ... | ℞ Cir. 174·9 ·71 | Ahmadnagar | غازی<br>شاہ<br>جہا نگیر باد<br>محمد<br>(traces of) نور الدین |
| 3 | ... | ... | ℞ 174·9 ·70 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 4 | 1020 | Mihr | ℞ 174·6 ·78 | Akbarnagar (Rajmahal). | In dotted circle—<br>اکبر شاہ<br>نگیر شاہ<br>جہا<br>نور الدین<br>*Akbar Shāh* (son of) *Jahāngir Shāh Nuruddin.*<br>The field of coin within margin round inscription is filled with knots. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1014-1037 A.H., 1605-28 A.D. | | |
| ماه امرداد (الهي)<br>جهانگير نگر ۴<br>ضرب<br>*Māh Amardad* (Ilahi 4?) *Jahāngīrnagar* (Dacca), *zarb*; traces of octagonal enclosure to left, and marginal inscription. | Received in 1905, from A. S. B. | Identical with B. M. C., No. 501, except for octagonal enclosure to reverse instead of dotted circle.<br>Pl. IV, No. 9. |
| Part of the Kalima with ضرب احمد نگر the word احمد on the right and نگر on the left of ل of رسول Below this ب of ضرب | Found in the Angul District; presented by the A. S. B.'s letter No. 710, dated the 8th February 1907. | Similar to B. M. C., No. 291.<br>Both sides of the coin are covered with flowers and leaves. |
| Ditto ditto ... | Received in 1906 from the Government of United Provinces. | (Duplicate.) |
| In octagon, on the outside of which are squares and dots:<br>ماه مهر الهی<br>ضرب اکبر نگر ۱۰۲۰<br>*Māh Mhir Ilahi Zarb Akbarnagar* 1020. | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 1037 | 22 | Æ 175·7 ·73 | Patna ... | بحکم شاه جها<br>نگیر<br>یافت صد زیور<br>سنه<br>۱۰۳۷<br>The legends on this coin form the couplet.<br>ز نام نور جهان باد شاه بیگم زر<br>بحکم شاه جها نگیر یافت صد زیور<br>*i.e.*, By order of King Jahāngìr a hundred beauties gained gold by the name of Nur Jahān Padshāh Begam. |
| 6 | ... | ... | Æ Cir. 176·1 ·75 | Ahmadnagar | The *Kalima* arranged in three lines and fourth line.<br>ضرب احمد (نگر)<br>Ornaments in the field. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| زنام<br>شاه<br>نور جهان باد<br>بیگم [ز ر]<br>۲۲<br>ضرب پتنه | Presented in 1906, by the Government of United Provinces. | B. M. C. No. 525, save for a flower instead of ٥ in the first line of obverse and for Patna being written پتر |
| غا ز (ي)<br>جها نگیر باد شا(ه)<br>محمد<br>نو را لد ین<br>Beginning from the bottom, the legend reads *Nūruddin Muhammad Jahāngir Bādsh(āh) ghāzi.*<br>Ornaments in the field. | Found in the Jhansi District. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | ... | ... | Ar Cir. 176·0 ·72 | Burhānpur... | The Kalima arranged in four lines with ب(ضر) برهانپور(ر) at bottom. Ornaments in the field. |
| 8 | ... | ... | Ar Cir. 176·0 ·71 | Jalnāpur ... | The Kalima arranged in three lines, the first الله being cut off. At left hand corner bottom (پور) جا لنا Ornaments in the field. |
| 9 | 0117 | or 17(?) | Æ Rectangular 100·3 ·52 | ... | ٧<br>جہا<br>شا |
| | | | | | V.—SHAH JAHAN |
| 1 | 1049 | 12 | Ar Cir. 172·8 -75 | Tattah ... | باد شاہ غازی<br>شاہ جہان<br>محمد<br>۱۰۴۹<br>شہاب لدین<br>صاحب قران ثا نی<br>*Sahib Qiran sani* (second) *Shahabuddin* 1049. *Muhammad Shah Jahan Bādshāh ghāzi* reading from the bottom. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 6 ... ... | Same as No. 6. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| دهلی<br>ضرب | Ditto ... | Doubtful identification. |
| 1037-10 68A.H. 1628-58 A.D. | | |
| The Kalima with ضرب ۱۲<br>لهی ۱ تته—struck at Tattah (in the year) 12, Ilahi (month...) | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | Similar to B. M. C, No. 643. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | VI.—AURANGZEB |
| | | | | | 1068-1119— |
| 1 | [10]84 | 15 | ₹ 173·6 ·87 | Sūrat ... | عالم (گیر)<br>اورنگ زیب<br>شاه<br>زد چو بدر منیر<br>سکه ۸۴[۱۰]<br>در جهان<br>*'Alam(gir) Aurangzeb Shāh zad chu badar munir sikka* [10]84 *Dar Jahān.* The legend forms the couplet.<br>در جهان سکه زد چو بدر منیر<br>شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر<br>*Dar Jahān Sikka Zad Chu Badar Munir—*<br>Sháh Aurangzeb 'Alamgir struck money in the world like the shining moon. |
| 2 | ... | 18 | ₹ 176·5 ·77 | Lucknow | Ditto ... ... |
| 3 | [109]2 | 24 | ₹ 177·8 ·75 | Akbarnagar | A portion of the legend No. 1, but *Mihir* instead of *Badar*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ALAMGIR I.<br>1658-1707 A.D.<br>سنه ۱۵ جلوس<br>میمنت<br>مانوس<br>سورت<br>*Sani* 15 *Julūs Maimanat Mānūs Sūrat*—in the 15th year of the blessed reign, struck at Surat. | Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | Coin of Aurangzeb B type. Page 259 of B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal, 1907. |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه ۱۸ جلوس<br>ضرب<br>لکهنو<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah* 18 *Julūs zarb Lakhnow.*<br>Five commas forming a wheel in جلوس of س | Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town. | |
| میمنت<br>مانوس ۲۴ سنه<br>ضرب<br>اکبرنگر ۲(۱۰۹)<br>*Maimanat mánás* 24 *sanah zarb Akbarnagar* (109) 2. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | The coins of Aurangzeb struck at Akbarnagar have almost invariably مهر instead of بدر in the couplet. Both [regnal and hijra] years are on the reverse; the year of the reign comes in س of مانوس or جلوس and the Hijra year in the lowest line [on the left of the mint name اکبرنگر] Rodgers, L.M. Mughal Emperors, p. 181. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 1092 | 25 | AR 177·4 ·93 | Sūrat ... | Legend as on (1), but date 1092 over ک of اورنگ and گیر of گیر عالم is fully visible. |
| 5 | 1093 | 25 | AR 177·1 ·97 | Sūrat ... | Legend as No. 1, but date 1093 over ک of اورنگ and گیر of گیر عالم is fully visible. |
| 6 | ... | 25 | AR 177·5 ·75 | Akbarnagar | Same as No. 3 ... |
| 7 | ... | 28 | AR 170·5 ·81 | Lucknow ... | Legend as No. 1 ... |
| 8 | [1098] | 30 | AR 176·0 ·83 | Gulkanda... | Same as No. 1. Four dots on ب of بدر |
| 9 | [1098] | 31 | AR 172·1 ·74 | Jahāngirnagar (Dacca) | Legend as No. 1, but در جهان cut off. |
| 10 | 1101 | 33 | AR 176·2 ·91 | Khujista Buneyād | Legend as No. 1, but date 1101 over ک of اورنگ |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 2, but the regnal year is 25 and the mint name Sūrat. *Pesh* over ج of جاوس | Received in 1905 from A.S.B. | Coin of Aurangzeb E. type, page 260 of B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal 1907. |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 3, but regnal year is 25 in س of جاوس | Found in the north of Dacca town 1908. | |
| Same as No. 2, but mint name Lakhnow. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | |
| Same as No. 2, but regnal year 30 and mint name Gulkanda. | Found in the Sambalpur District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A.S.B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907). | |
| Legend as No. 2, but the regnal year is 31 and the mint name Jahāngīrnagar. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | |
| Ditto, but the regnal year is 33 and the mint name Khujista Bunyād. | Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 12th August 1907). | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 11 | 1105 | 37 | AR 168·8 ·90 | Bijāpur ... | Legend as No. 1, but date 1105 over گ of اورنگ the word در جہان half cut away. |
| 12 | 1107 | 39 | AR 175·1 ·81 | Patna ... | Legend as No. 1, but date 1107. |
| 13 | 1107 | 39 | AR 178·2 ·77 | Jahāngīr n a-gar (Dacca). | Ditto, but date 1107 on the left of the word منیر |
| 14 | ... | 39 | AR 178·3 ·81 | Akbarnagar | Same as No. 3 ... |
| 15 | 1108 | 40 | AR 176·3 ·91 | Patna ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1108 in گ of اورنگ |
| 16 | 1109 | 41 | AR 177·2 ·85 | Jahāngīrna-gar (Dacca). | Same as No. 13, but date 1109. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| (مانوس)<br>میمنت<br>جلوس دارا لظفر<br>۳۷<br>ضرب<br>بیجا پور<br>(*Mànūs*) *Maimanat julūs Dār-ūl-Zafar* 37 *zarb Bijāpur*—Struck in the 37th year of the fortunate reign at Dār-ul-zafar (the gate of Victory), Bījāpur A bunch of flowers on ب of ضرب | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | B. M. C. No. 795. |
| Ditto, but mint name Patna and regnal year 39. | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |
| Ditto, but mint name Jahāngīrnagar. | Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town. | |
| Same as No. 3, but regnal year 39. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 40. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. (13), but regnal year 41. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverso. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 17 | 1110 | 42 | AR 177·0 ·80 | Jahāngīr n a-gar. | Same as No. 16, but the words *Sikka dar jahān* are not visible. |
| 18 | 1110 | 42 | AR 178·3 ·84 | Akbarnagar... | Same as No. 3 ... |
| 19 | 1110 | 43 | AR 178·2 ·91 | Sūrat ... | Legend as usual, date 1110 in ک of اورنگ the words در جہان out off. |
| 20 | 1111 | 43 | AR 178·7 ·85 | Jahāngīr n a-gar (Dacca). | Legend as No. 16, date 1111 on the left of the word منیر |
| 21 | ... | 43 | AR 177·2 ·85 | Chīnāp a ta n (Madras). | Inscription as No. 1 ... |
| 22 | 1111 | 44 | AR 174·3 ·90 | Sūrat ... | Same as No. 1, date 1111 in ک of اورنگ |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 16, but regnal year 42. | Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | |
| Same as No. 30, regnal year 42 in س of جلوس and date —10. | Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town. | |
| Usual legend; but regnal year 43, mint name *Sūrat*. | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 16, but regnal year 43 and mint name Jahāngīrnagar. | Ditto. | |
| *Mānūs Maimanat Sanah* 43, *julūs zarb Chināpatan* (mint name is not clear). | Ditto. | |
| Usual legend, regnal year 44, and mint name Sūrat. | Received in 1905 from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 23 | 1112 | 44 | AR 178·3 ·82 | Jahāngīr n a-gar. | Same as No. 22, but date 1112 on the left of the word منیر شاہ is clear and سکہ درجہان is cut away. |
| 24 | 1112 | 45 | AR 174·7 ·93 | Etāwā ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1112 over ک of ا ر ر نگ |
| 25 | 1113 | 45 | AR 178·2 ·83 | J a hāngīrna-gar. | Legend as No. 16, date 1113 on the left of the word منیر |
| 26 | 1113 | 45 | AR 178·7 ·82 | Akbarnag a r | Legend as No. 1, date 1113 in ک of ا ر ر نگ |
| 27 | ... | 45 | AR 177·8 ·83 | Chīnāpatan | Same as on No. 1 ... |
| 28 | 1114 | 46 | AR 178·7 ·85 | Jal.āngīr n a-gar. | Ditto, but date 1114 ... |
| 29 | ... | 47 | AR 179·0 ·87 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... |
| 30 | 1115 | 47 | AR 178·9 ·80 | ... | Same as No. 1, but date 1115 on the left of منیر. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 22, but mint name Jahāngīrnagar fully visible. | Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town. | |
| Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Etāwā. | Presented by the Government of the United Provinces, 1906. | |
| Same as No. 16, regnal year 45. Four dots in س of مانوس and جلوس | Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town. | |
| Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Akbarnagar. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but the mint name Chīnapātan. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 46 and mint name Jahāngīrnagar. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 47 ... | Ditto | Pl. IV, No. 10. |
| Ditto, but regnal year 47 and mint name cut away. | | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 31 | 1082 | ... | Æ 819·7 ·77 | Sūrat ... | زیب<br>او رنگ<br>۱۰۸۲<br>جلوس شاه<br>*Zeb Aurang* 1082 *julús shāh.* |

## VII.—BAHĀDUR SHĀH 1119-24 A.H.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1120 | 2 | Æ 175·6 ·91 | Ahmadnagar | باد شاه غازي<br>۱۱۲۰<br>عالم بهادر<br>شاه<br>سکه مبارک<br>*Bādshāh Ghāzi* 1120 *'Alam Bahādur Shāh Sikka Mubarik.* Blessed coin (of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the Victorious King). Three flowers over بها, catherine wheel of four sprays over در and of five sprays with dot in centre over مبا |
| 2 | ... | 3 | Æ 179·5 ·81 | Jahāngīr n a-gar, Dacca. | باد شاه غازے<br>شاه عالم |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| سورت<br>ضرب<br>*Sūrat Zarb.* | Found in the Wun District. Presented by the Government of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th March 1906). | |

SHĀH 'ALAM I.
1707-12 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| احمد (نگر)<br>ضرب<br>سنه ۲ مانوس<br>میمنت<br>جلوس<br>*Ahmadnagar zarb sani* 2 *mānūs maimanat julūs*—Struck at Ahmadnagar in the second year of the fortunate reign.<br>Five-leaved flower in س of جلوس | Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B.B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 1st August 1907). | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه ۳ جلوس<br>ضرب<br>جهانگیر نگر | Found in 1908 in the northern part of the town of Dacca. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR. |
| 1 | [102]6 | 3 | AR. 172·9 ·90 | Sūrat ... | بحر (و) برفرخ سیر<br>شاه<br>(از ف)ضل حق باد<br>سکه ٦[١٠٢]<br>بر سیم و زر<br><br>*Bahar (wa) bar Farrukh Siyar Shāh; (azfa) zli haq bād sikka bar sim wa zar* [102]6.<br>The legends form the couplet :—<br><br>سکه زد از فضل حق بر سیم و زر<br><br>باد شاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر<br><br>Which may be translated thus :—<br><br>Struck money of gold and silver by grace of the Truth Bádsháh of sea and land Farrukh-siyar. |
| 2 | ... | 5 | 178 4 ·81 | Murshidābād | [ز] از فضل حق برسیم [وزر]<br><br>[باد] شا[ه]<br>[بحر و] برفرخ سیر<br>ک(س)ه<br><br>*Az fazli haq bar sim [wa zar] [bād]shā[h] [Bahar wa] bar Farrukh-siyar sikka.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1124-131 A.H., 1713-1719 A.D. | | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه ۳ جاوس<br>(ض)رب (سو)رت<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah* 3 *julūs* (*za*)*rb* (*Sū*)*rat*.<br>Four-leaved flower in س of جاوس. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar. | Taylor's Coins of Surat, J. B. B. R. A. S. 1907, page 263. |
| Same as No. 1, but regnal year 5 and mint name Murshidābād. | Found in the Ahmadnagar District. Presented by the Bombay Government (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated 24th January 1906). | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | (11) 29 | ... | AR 142·9 ·90 | Sūrat ... | Same as No. 1, but date (11) 29 on the left of *sikka*, three dots in ق of حق |
| 4 | 11 (30) | 7 | AR 176·0 ·77 | ... | ز بر فرخ سیر<br>شاہ<br>۱۱(۳۰) حق بر سیم و زر<br>(ز)ضل<br>سکہ زد از<br>*Wa bar Farrukh siyar Shāh 11(30) haq bar sim wa zar fazli sikka zad az.*<br>Traces of dotted margin to left. |

## XII.—MUHAMMAD SHAH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 113 (1) | 1 | AR 176·4 ·95 | Etāwā ... | ۱۱۳ محمد شاہ<br>بادشاہ غازی<br>سکہ مبارک<br>113.—*Muhammad Shāh bādshāh ghāzi sikka mubarik*—The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Muhammad Shah. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Reference and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Legend as No. 1, but no regnal year. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>v<br>جلوس سنه<br>ت<br>*Mānūs maimanat julūs sanah* 7. No margin. | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | Different type from above. |
| 1131-61 A.H., 1719-48 A.D. | | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه احد جلوس<br>ضرب<br>اتاوا<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah ahad julūs zarb Etāwā* – Struck at Etāwā in the first year of the auspicious reign. | Found in the Sambalpur District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907. | |

| Serial No. | Year | | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 113— | 3 | AR. 178·2 ·99 | Sūrat ... | ۱۱۳ محمد شاه<br>ے<br>باد شاه غاز<br>ی<br>سکه مبار<br>113—*Muhammad Shah bad-shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik.*—the blessed coin (of) the victorious monarch Muhammad Shāh, 113.— |
| 3 | 113 (5) | 4 | 175·4 ·85 | Bareli ... | Legend as No. (1) ... |
| 4 | 113— | 7 | 175·7 ·84 | Arkat ... | Ditto ... |
| 5 | ... | 7 | 170·9 ·83 | Nāhan ... | Same as No. 2, but no date. |
| 6 | ... | 7 | 162·6 ·87 | Sūrat ... | (محمد) شاه<br>ے<br>(با)د شاه غاز<br>ی<br>سکه مبار<br>*Muhammad Shāh bādshāh ghāzi (sikka) mubarik.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه ۳ جلوس<br>ضرب<br>سورت<br><br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah 3 julūs zarb Sūrat*—Struck at Sūrat in the 3rd year of his auspicious reign. | Found in the Panah Mahal District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of 28th February 1908. | Taylor, *op. cit.* type B, page 266. |
| Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 4 and mint name Bareli, and the second line reads.<br>جلوس سنه ۴ ـــ | Found in the Ahmadnagar District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of the 21th January 1906. | Similar to B. M. C. No. 1055, but without margin. |
| Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 7 and mint name Arkat. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | Similar to B. M. C., No. 958. |
| Same as No. 1, but regnal year 7 and mint name Nahān. | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |
| Same as No. 5, but mint name Sūrat and a dotted flower in س of جلوس | Found in December 1906 at the Daflating tea garden in the Jorhat Subdivision, Sibsagar. | Taylor's type B as in No. 2. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 1145 | 15 | Æ 170·4 ·81 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 1, but year 1145. |
| 8 | 1147(?) | ... | Æ 156·2 ·76 | ... | Legend as No. 1, but year 1147 (?). |
| 9 | 11— | ... | Æ 174·1 ·80 | Arkat ... | Ditto, but date 11—. |
| 10 | ... | 2 or 4 (?) | Æ 171·7 ·77 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 7, but no date for want of space. |
| 11 | 1152 | 22 | Æ 174·0 ·94 | Shahabād Qanauj. | Same as No. 2, but date 1152, and segment of marginal double circle with dots within on the right side of the coin. |
| 12 | 11— | 25 | Æ 177·3 ·80 | Arkat ... | Legend as No. 2, but date 11—(cut off).<br>Five dotted flowers on the 3rd line of the inscription. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 6, but regnal year 15 and mint name Arkat. | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | |
| Legend as No. 1, but no regnal year and mint name for want of space. | Presented by Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur (File H. B. July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414). | Perhaps a duplicate of No. 7. |
| Ditto, but mint name Arkat is clearly visible. | Ditto ... | Same type as previous two. |
| Same as No. 7; but date 2 or 4 (?) on the word *sanah*. | Presented by the A. S. B. in 1905. | |
| Same as No. 2, but regnal year 22 and mint name Shahābād Qanauj, segment of a double circle with dots within at the bottom. | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| Five commas forming a flower in س of جلوس | | |
| Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 25 and mint name Arkat. Crescent on ج of جلوس | Found in the Sambalpur district. Presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907.) | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Me'al, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 | ... | ۴ or ۲ (cut). | AR 166·6 ·80 | Sūrat | (محمد) شاه<br>(با)د شاه غاز(ے)<br>ک<br>سکه مبار<br>(*Muhammad*) *Shāh* (*bād*)*shāh ghāz*(*i*) *sikka mubarik.* |

## XIII—AHMAD SHĀH

1161-67 A. H.;

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11 (61) | 1 | AR 179·5 ·79 | Jahāngīrnagar (Dacca). | ۱۱— احمد شاه<br>(بها)در باد شاه غا(ز)ے<br>ک<br>سکه مبار<br>11—*Ahmad Shāh Bahādur bādshāh ghā*(*z*)*i sikka mubarik*—The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Ahmad Shāh Bahādur. |
| 2 | ... | 1 | AR 169·0 ·75 | Arkat ... | بهادر<br>ے<br>شاه غاز<br>*Bahādur Shāh Ghāzi*; the last straight horizontal line is apparently the elongation of ک |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ما نوس (only traces) ...<br><br>میمنت<br>۴ (?)<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>سورت<br><br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah* 4 ? (cut) *julūs zarb Súrat.* | Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture's (C. P.) letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1908. | |

BAHĀDUR.

1743-54 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ما نوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه احد جلوس<br>(ضر)ب<br>جہا نگیر (نگر)<br><br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah ahad julūs (zar)b Jahangir(nagar)*— Struck at Jahāngirnagar (Dacca) in the first year of the fortunate reign. | Found in the Murshidabad District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B's letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906). | |
| (ما نوس)<br>(میمنٔ)ت<br>(سنه) احد جلوس<br>(ضر)ب<br>(traces of ارکات)<br><br>Arkat lotus flower on ج of جلوس | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 1162 | 2 | ÆR 177·8 ·80 | ... | احمد شاه<br>بها (در)<br>ے<br>باد شاه غاز<br>۱۱۶۲<br>سکه مبارک |
| 4 | 1163 | 2 | ÆR 178·2 ·82 | ... | Same as No. 3, but year 1163 |
| 5 | ... | 2 | ÆR 172·0 ·89 | Arkat ... | (احم)د شاه بهاد(ر)<br>ے<br>باد شاه غاز<br>ی<br>سکه مبار<br>*(Ahma)d Shāh Bahādu(r) bādshāh ghāzi sikka mubarik.* |
| 6 | ... | 2 | ÆR 168·0 ·81 | K..tak ... | احمد شاه بها(در)<br>ے<br>باد شاه<br>سکه مبارک<br>*Ahmad Sháh Bahá(dur) bádsháh gházi sikka mubarik.* |
| 7 | ... | 3 | ÆR 171·3 ·91 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 5 ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | Reference and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ضرب<br>میمنت مانوس<br>(جاو)س ۲<br>سنه | Found in the Saran district; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 702, dated the 8th February 1907). | |
| Same as No. 3 ... ... | Ditto. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>سنه ۲ جلوس<br>ضرب<br>ارکات<br>*Mānūs maimanat Sanah 2 julūs zarb Arkat.* Crescent over ج of جلوس | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| Ditto, but mint name Katak | Found in the Betul District. | |
| Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3 | Presented by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Assam (File H. B., July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414). | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8 | ... | 3 | AR 173·4 ·91 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 5, but ز and د (f غا ز ي and بها د ر respectively cut away. |
| 9 | [116]4 | 3 | AR 178·8 ·86 | Murshidabád | (شا)ه بهادر<br>ے<br>(باد) شاه غا<br>(سکه مبار)ک<br>—۴<br>*(Shā)h Bahādur (bād)shāh ghāzi (sikka mubari)k*,—4. |
| 10 | ... | 5 | AR 178·2 ·77 | Mint name cut off [Murshidabád]. | (احم)د شاه بهادر<br>ے<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>ک<br>(traces) سکه مبار<br>*(Ahma)d Sháh Ba(hádur) bádsháh ghá(z)i sikka mubarik.* |
| 11 | ... | 5 | AR 165·2 ·75 | Katak ... | Ditto ... |
| 12 | ... | 5 | AR 172·8 ·95 | Arkat ... | (احم)د شاه بها(در)<br>ے<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>ک<br>سکه مبار<br>*(Ahma)d Sháh Bahá(dur) bádsháh ghá(z)i sikka mubarik.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3 and ضر of ضرب missing. | Found in December 1906 at the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhat subdivision, Sibsagar. | |
| ميمنت<br>سنه ٣ جلوس<br>ضرب<br><br>(مر)شد اباد<br>*Maimanat Sanah* 3 *julūs zarb* (*Mur*)*shidabād.* | Found in the Murshidabad district; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906). | |
| ما نوس<br>ميمنت<br>سنه ٥ جلوس<br>ضرب<br><br>*Mánús maimanat sanah* 5 *julús zarb.* Five-leafed flower of Murshidabad. | Found in the Ahmadnagar district. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 26th January 1906. | |
| Ditto, but mint name Katak ... | Found in the Warda District (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1501, dated the 18th May 1906). | |
| ما نوس<br>ميمنت<br>سنه ٥ جلوس<br>ضرب<br>اركات<br>*Mánús maimanat sanah* 5 *julús zarb Arkat*: crescent over ج of جا س | Presented in 1903 by the Government of United Provinces. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 | ... | 6 | Æ 179 0 ·90 | Murshidābād | Same as No. 11 ... |
| 14 | ... | 6 | Æ 178 5 ·89 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... |
| 15 | ... | 7 | Æ 169 2 ·81 | [Katak] ... | (احمد)د شاه بها(در)<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>.....<br>*(Ahma)d Shāh Bahá(dur) bādshāh ghā(z)i.* |
| 16 | ... | 12 | Æ 168 7 ·82 | Katak ... | احمد شاه بها(در)<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>A dotted segment from the top extending towards the right edge. |
| 17 | ... | 2(?) | Æ 172 6 ·76 | Arkat ... | (احمد)د شاه بها(در)<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>ک<br>سکه مبا(ر)<br>*(Ahma)d Shāh Bahā(dur) bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 11, but regnal year 6 and mint name Murshidabād. Five-leafed flower of Murshidabād over ضر of ضرب | Found in the Murshidabād district. (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906). | |
| Ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۷<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>Traces of کٹک<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah 7 julūs zarb.* | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |
| Ditto, the mint name Katak is clear, but regnal year 12. | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year seems to be 2(?) and mint town Arkat. | Collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | No. 7327, page 70 of Rodgers' I.M C., Part II. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 18 | ... | 11(?) | AR 167·6 ·85 | Katak ... | Same as No 17 ... |

XIV—'ÁLAMGIR II—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11[72] | 6 | AV 168·3 ·75 | Sawai, Jaipur. | ۱۱— عالم گیر<br>ے<br>باد شاہ غا(ز)<br>ی<br>سکہ مبار<br>11—*'Alamgir Bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.*—Blessed coin (of) the victorious monarch 'Alamgir. |
| 2 | (116) 8 | 1 | AR 179·2 ·95 | Murshidābād | Legend as No. 1, but date—8 on the left of *Mubarik.* |
| 3 | ... | 1 | AR 173·9 ·87 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 1, but no trace of date. |
| 4 | (116)8 | 2 | AR 179·0 ·92 | Murshidābād | As No. 2 ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 17 but date appears to be 11 (which must be wrong) and mint town Katak. | Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture, C. P.'s letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1908). | |

1167—1173 A.H.; 1754—1759 A.D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>٦<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>سوای جی (پور)<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah 6 julūs zarb Sawai Jai(pur)*—Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 6th year of his auspicious reign. | Found in the Poona district. (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906). | |
| Legend as on No. 1, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Murshidabād. Five-leafed flower over س of سنه | Found in the Murshidabad district (A. S. B. letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906). | |
| Same as No. 1, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Arkat. | Found in December 1906 at Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhat subdivision, Sibsāgar. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 2 ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 116— | 2 | AR 179·4 ·85 | Jahāngīr-nagar. | Same as No. 1, but date 116— |
| 6 | ... | 2 | AR 178·6 ·97 | Murshidābād | Ditto, but no date; the words سکه and مبارک are not fully visible. Five-leafed flower of Murshidábád over ز of گنج |
| 7 | ... | 3 | AR 178·8 ·92 | Murshidābād | Same as No. 1, but no date. |
| 8 | 116— | 3 | AR 155·5 ·74 | Muhammadā-bād, Banāras. | Same as No. 1, but date 116—. |
| 9 | 117— | 4 | AR 170·5 ·93 | Arkat ... | Same as No. 1, but date 117—.<br>Eleven four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as on No. 1, but regnal year 2 and mint name Jahāngīrnagar. | Same as the last coin. | |
| Same as No. 1, but regnal year 2, the words ما نوس and مرشد اباد cut away. Five-leafed flower of Murshidabād on س of سنه | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| Same as No. 6, but regnal year 3. | Ditto. | |
| محمد اباد(د)<br>میمنت<br>۳<br>جلوس سنه ما نوس<br>ضرب<br>بنارس<br>*Muhammadabā(d) maimanat julūs sanah 3 mānūs zarb Banāras.* | Ditto. | |
| Same as No. 1, but regnal year 4 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ج of جلوس | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara. | |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hijra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 10 | 1171 | 4 | AR 173·4 ·77 | Muhammad-abād Banāras. | Same as No. 1, but date 1171 below the word عالم |
| 11 | ... | 5 | AR 174·9 ·75 | Ditto ... | ——— بادشاہ غاز(ے) ——— سکہ مبارک<br>A Trisul between *Bādshāh* and *Ghā(zi)*. |
| 12 | ... | 6 | AR 174·5 ·80 | Ditto ... | (عا)لمگیر ے شاہ غاز ی سکہ مبار<br>(*'A*)*lamgir Shāh Ghāzi Sikka Mubarik*. Trisul between *Shàh* and *Ghàzi*. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as No. 8, but regnal year 4. | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| محمد اباد<br>میمنت<br>جلوس سنه مانوس<br>———<br>بنارس | Ditto. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 6 ... | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | XV.—SHÁH 'ALAM II— |
| 1 | 1175 | 3 | AR 175·5 ·93 | Mustaqir ul-Khilāfat (Akbarābād). | الہ فضل<br>ایزد<br>شاہ<br>حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم با(د)<br>سکہ ز(د)<br>بر ہفت کشور (traces of)<br>The complete inscription makes the couplet.<br>سکہ زد برہفت کشور سایہ فضل الہ<br>حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم باد شاہ<br>*Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saiyah i fazli ilah.*<br>*Hāmi-i-din Muhammad Shāh 'Álam bādshah*—Translation—Defender of the Muhammadan Faith, (and) Reflexion of the Divine Excellence the Emperor Shāh 'Álam struck money throughout the seven climes.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

1173—1221 A.H., 1758—1806 A.D.

جلوس مانوس

میمنت

مستقر الخلافة

۳

سنه

(ضر)ب

*Julús mánús maimanat mustaqir al khiláfat sanah* 3 *zarb*—Struck at Mustaqir al Khilāfat (Akbarābād) in the 3rd year of the auspicious reign.

Found in a well in mauza Radan, tahsil Ferozabad, in the district of Agra. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

B. M. C. No. 1128.

" * When Taimur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Cashmere, Bengal, Decan, Gujrat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paishoor, he united the kingdoms and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates or countries." —Moore's Narration of Little's Detachment, App. page 472 quoted by Thurston, *E. I. Co.* Coinage.

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra | Year. Regnal | Metal, weight and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 1176 | 4 | ÆR 174·3 ·90 | Mustaqir al Khiláfa (Akbar-ábád). | As on (1), but date 1176 ... |
| 3 | ... | 4 | ÆR 171 0 ·88 | [Arkat] ... | (حامی دین محمد)<br>شاه<br>(له فضل) شاه عالم باد<br>سکه<br>هفت کشور (ز)<br>*Vide* complete couplet and translation under No. 1. |
| 4 | ... | 5 | ÆR 170·0 ·90 | Ditto ... | Similar ... ... |
| 5 | ... | 7 | ÆR 167·8 ·75 | [Banâras) ... | شاه عالم<br>ے<br>باد شاه غا(ز)<br>ی<br>سکه مبار<br>*Shāh 'Álam bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik*—The auspicious coin of the victorious King Shah 'Álam (II).<br>Three dots below م of عالم and four over ه of شاه |
| 6 | 1182 | 9 | 178·8 ·84 | (Murshidábād). | (حا)می (د)ین<br>شاه<br>(سا)یه فضل شاه عالم<br>سکه<br>۱۱۸۲<br>هفت کشور<br>(*Hā*)*mi* (*d*)*in* *Shà*(*h*) (*sa*)*iyahi fazli Shàh' Álam sikka* 1182 *haft Kishwar.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| As No. 1, but the regnal year 4 | As of No. 1. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۴<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>(ارکات)<br>Crescent over ج of جلوس | Presented by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhat (Assam). | |
| Similar, but regnal year 5 ... | Ditto. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۷<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>بنا—— | Found in the Poona district (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906). | |
| *Mánús maimanat sanah 7 julús zarb Bana—.* Struck at [Banáras] in the 7th year of his fortunate reign. | | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۹<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>—— | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar. | |
| *Mánús maimanat sanah 9 julús zarb (Murshidábád ?).* | | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 118— | 10 | AR 179 2 ·86 | Murshidabád | الله حامی دین<br>شاه(د)<br>سایه فضل شاه عالم<br>سکه(ه)<br>۱۱۸—<br>(Traces of زد بر هفت کشور)<br>*Ilah hami-i-din shá(h) saiyah-i-fazli Sháh 'Alam si(kka)* 118—<br>Half moon below شاه عا of شاه عالم |
| 8 | 118(4) | 12 | AR 178·2 ·87 | Ditto | Ditto but the word الله is cut away). |
| 9 | ... | 13 | AR 173·9 ·91 | Arkat ... | حامی دین<br>شاه(د)<br>سایه فضل شاه عالم با(د)<br>سکه<br>ز(د) بر ه(فت) کش(و ر)<br>*Hâmi-i-din shá(h) saiyah-i-fazli Sháh 'Alam bā(d) sikka za(d) bar ha(ft) kish(war).* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br><br>۱۰<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>مرشد اباد<br><br>*Mānūs maimanat saniah* 10 *julús zarb Murshidābád.* | Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces; received in 1906 from A. S. B. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 12. Five-leaved flower of Murshidabád on ضر of ضرب | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| Ditto, but regnal year 13 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ج of جلوس and 9 four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface. | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goālpāra. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 10 | ... | 15 | ₹ 173·8 ·82 | Murshidābād | حامی دین<br>(ف)ضل شاه عالم<br>(cut).....<br>*Hámi-i-dín (f)azl-i Shàh 'Alam.* |
| 11 | ... | 19 | ₹ 178·4 ·91 | Ditto ... | (حام)ی (د)ین<br>شاه<br>(ف)ضل شاه عالم باد<br>سکه<br>(زد برهفت) کشور<br>*(Hám)i (d)ín shàh (fa)zl Sháh 'Alam Bád sikka (zad bar haft) kishwar.* |
| 12 | ... | 30 | ₹ 170·6 ·80 | Roshannagar, Sāgar. | (سا)یه (فض)ل حامی دین<br>س(که)<br>هفت کشور<br>..... *(Saiy)ah (faz)l hām-i-dín si(kka) haft kishwar.* Trisul in ي of حامی and a broad arrow in ن of دین also part of a flag to the left of this word. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| میمنت<br>۱۵<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>مرشد اباد<br>*Maimanat sanah* 15 *julūs zarb Murshidābād.*<br>Part of the Murshidábád flower is visible. | Received in 1905 from A. S. B. | |
| ما(نوس)<br>۱۹<br>سنه جاو(س)<br>ضرب<br>مرشد اباد<br>*Má(nús) sanah* 19 *julú(s) zarb Murshidábád.*<br>Five-leafed flower of Murshidábád (full). | Ditto. | |
| میمنت<br>۳۰<br>سنه جاوس<br>ضرب<br>روشن نگر ساگر<br>*Maimanat sanah* 30 *julús zarb Roshanagar Ságar.* | Found in the Saugar district of the Central Provinces (letter No. $\frac{1167}{V-2}$ dated $\frac{29-4}{1-5}$. 1908 from the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces). | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 | ... | 31 | AR 170·3 ·77 | Balan a g a r-garh. | دین محمد شاه عالم<br>سا یه (ز)ضل حامی<br>*Din Muhammad Shāh 'Alam*<br>*——saiyah-i fazl hāmi.*<br>Trisul in ي of حامی |
| 14 | ... | 84 | AR 171·4 ·77 | Roshanagar Sāgar. | محمد شاه عالم با(د)<br>(سا)یه<br>(ز)ضل حامي دین<br>س(ه)<br>(زد) بر هفت کشو ر<br>*Muhammad Shāh 'Alam bād*<br>*(sa)iyah fazl hāmi-din*<br>*sik(ka) (zad) bar haft*<br>*kishwar.*<br>Trisul in ي of حامي and a flag on the left of دین |
| 15 | ... | 85 | AR 171·0 ·77 | Balan a g a r-garh. | (Traces of دین حامی)<br>مح(مد)<br>Star باد trisul شاه عالم<br>هفت<br>سکه زد بر |

| Reverse, | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Same as the last one, but regnal year 31 and mint name Balanagar garh.<br>Star over ضر of ضرب and an unrecognizable object, perhaps a fish, below on the right margin (cut away). | Same as No. 12. | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۳۴<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>روشن نگر ساگر<br>*Mánūs maimanat sanah* 34 *julūs zarb Roshanagar Sàgar* | Ditto. | |
| Ditto but regnal year 35, and mint name Balanagar garh. | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | 1208 | ... | AR 172·3 ·78 | Mulharnagar Indor. | (Traces of)<br>شاه عالم<br>۱۲۰۸<br>باد شاه غا(زے)<br>ی<br>سکه مبار<br>*Shāh 'Alam* 1208 *bādshāh ghāzi sikka mubarik*—The blessed coin of the victorious Monarch Sháh 'Alam (II), 1208. |
| 17 | 1209 | ... | AR 173·2 ·81 | Ditto ... | عا (cut)<br>۱۲۰۹<br>د شاه عا<br>سکه مبار<br>*'A(lám) (bá)dsháh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.* |
| 18 | 1210 | ... | AR 173·0 ·82 | Ditto ... | شا عالم<br>۱۲۱۰<br>د شاه غا<br>*Shāh 'Alam (bā)dshàh ghá (ei)* 1210. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| (ما)نوس<br>ميمنت<br>(سة)ه جلوس<br>(ضر)ب<br>.....(cut)<br>(*Mā*)(*nūs maimanāt* (*San*)*ah julūs* (*zar*)*b*.<br>Sun-face in س of جلوس<br>Sprig to left of it, and crescent with dot inside over ج of the same. | Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B. | |
| Similar; and mint name Mulharnagar (not very distinct). | Ditto ... | Same type. |
| Similar; and traces of the mint name Mulharnagar; a segment on margin to the left having dots outside the inner line. | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H jra. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 19 | 1211 | ... | Æ 172·9 ·82 | Mulharnagar | As No. 18, but date 1211 ; the word بادشاه in full, and غا of غاز ے not stamped for want of space. |
| 20 | 1212 | ... | Æ 173·2 ·77 | Ditto ... | .....<br>۱۲۱۲<br>شاه عالم<br>سکه مبار (Traces of) |
| 21 | (121)2 | 39 | Æ 170·8 ·95 | Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād. | الله محمد شاه عا(لم باد)<br>شا(ه)<br>زد زتایُد حامي د(ین)<br>(تے)——————<br>سکه صاحب قرا<br>The inscription forms the couplet :—<br>سکه صاحب قرا نی زد زتایُد اله<br>حامی دین محمد شاه عا لم باد شاه<br>The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shâh 'Alam Bâlsl āb, through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Qiran. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| As No. 18 ... | Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B. | Same type. |
| Similar; but no margin ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۳۹<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>احمد نگر فرخ (اباد)<br>*Mānūs maimanat sanah* 39 *julūs zarb Ahmadnagar Farrukhabād.* Struck at Ahmadnagar.<br>Broad arrow over ه of سکه | Found in the Jabalpur district. Received from A. S. B. in 1907. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 22 | [1]217 | 39 (sic) | Æ 17·08 1·0 | Ahmadnagar Farru k h - abād. | As No. 21, but date 1217. The words *'Alam Bādshāh* are fully visible. |
| 23 | 1219 | 39 (sic) | Æ 171·5 ·98 | Ditto ... | Same as No. 22 |

ECTION II.—THE

HOSAIN

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1068 | ... | Æ. Circular 159 5 ·76 | Haidarabád | السلطان<br>حسين<br>١٠٦٨<br>الحسيني<br>*As Sultān Husain* 1068 (=1658A.D.) *al Husaini.* |
| 2 | 1068 | ... | Æ 165·5 ·75 | Ditto ... | Similar, but defaced ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Legend as No. 21 ... | Same as No. 21 | B. M. S. No. 1181. |
| Inscription same as No. 22 ... Four commas forming a flower on ٥ of سنه | Found in the Kheri district. Presented by the Government of United Province; letter No. 694 XII-T.T.-42 dated the 14th April 1908. | As the years on the last two Coins do not coincide, it is possible that they were struck at Ahmadnagar-Farrukhabád under the auspices of the Hon'ble East India Company. |

## LOCAL RULERS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

AL HUSAINI.

| | |
|---|---|
| (دار) السلطنت<br>حیدر اباد | Found in the Wun district and presented by the Government of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th December 1906). |
| [Darul] sultanat (= Capital) Haidarabád. | |
| Similar, but rubbed | Ditto. |

| Serial No. | Year. Samvat | Year. Regnal year. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SECTION III.—EAST INDIA |
| 1—2 | [1793-1818]. | 19 | AR 177·7, 177·6, 1·03, 1·03 | Murshidābād | الله حامي دين محمد<br>شاه<br>سايه فضل شاه عالم باد<br>سكه<br>زد برهفت كشور<br>*Vide* transliteration and translation of No. 1 of Shāh 'Alam II. |
| 3 | „ | 19 | AR 178·2 1·03 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 4 | [1793-1818] | 19 | AR 178·6 1·02 | Murshidābād | Same as No. 3 ... |
| 5 | [1813-1832] | 19 | AR 164 1·02 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 6 | „ | 19 | AR 190 1·07 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 7 | „ | 19 | AR 188 1·02 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 8 | „ | 19 | AR 94·1 ·90 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |

| Reverse. | Provenances. | Reference and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| COMPANY. | | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۱۹<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>مرشد آباد | Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Assam. | B. M. C. (E. I. C.) No. 37.<br>Milling oblique. |
| Ditto, save that the mint marks are coarser, and the upper and right hand dots over ش are joined. | Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara. | Ditto. |
| Same as No. 3, but finer mint marks. | Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 165[illegible], dated the 24th January 1907). | Oblique milling. |
| Ditto ... ... | Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara. | Straight milling. |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto, but larger and no meaning. |
| Ditto ... ... | Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1553, dated the 24th June 1907). | Straight milling. |
| Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal weig't, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 9 | 1215 | 26 | AR 172·2 ·80 | Muhammadābād Banāras. | (الله) محمد<br>شا(ه)<br>Arabesque<br>حامي دين شا(ه)<br>(ف)ض(ل)<br>١٢١٥<br>سايه كشور<br><br>For transliteration, etc., *vide* the next coin. |
| 10 | 1222 | 26 | AR 175·5 ·90 | Ditto ... | الله محمد<br>شاه<br>Arabesque<br>(حامي) دين شاه عا(لم)<br>(ف)ضل<br>١٢٢٢<br>كشور سكه زد<br>Arabesque<br><br>*Ilah Muhammad Shàh (ha)mi din Shāh 'A(lam) (Fa)zl* 1222 *kishwar sikka-zad—Vide* full couplet and translation in No. 1 under **Shāh 'Alam II.** |
| 11 | 1223 | 26 | AR 172·5 ·89 | Ditto ... | Ditto, but date 1223 ... |
| 12 | 1229 | 26 | AR 171·3 ·94 | Ditto ... | Arabesque.<br>حامى دين<br>ف(ضل)<br>1229<br>سكه كشور<br>Arabesque. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| محمد اباد(د)<br>میمنت<br>۲۶<br>(جلو)س سنه مانوس<br>(غر)ب<br>(بنارس)<br><br>For transliteration, etc., *vide* the next coin. | | |
| محمد اباد<br>میمنت<br>۲۶<br>(جلو)س سنه مانوس<br>(غر)ب<br>(بنارس)<br><br>*Muhammadabád maimanat (julū)s sanah* 26 *mānūs (zar)b (Banaras)*—Struck at Muhammadabād Banāras in the 26th year of the fortunate reign. Flag and star in س of جلوس fish above ب of ضرب and four-leafed flower on س of سنه | Found in the Bara Banki district. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces. | B. M. C. No. 60. |
| Ditto ditto. | | |
| Ditto ; but a spray instead of a four-leafed flower on س of سنه | Presented in 1906 by the Government of the United Provinces. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 | 1231 | 26 | AR 171·3 ·87 | Muhammad-abād, Banāras. | Arabesque.<br>(حا)مي دين شاه<br>(ف)ضل<br>۱۲۳۱<br>سكه كشور<br>Arabesque.<br>(*Ha*) *mi din Shāh* (*fa*)*z*(*l*)<br>1231 *sikka kishwar.* |
| 14 | 1232 | 26 | AR 171·5 ·87 | Ditto ... | Ditto, but year 1232 ... |
| 15 | 1229 | 17 / 49 | AR 173·6 ·87 | Muhammad-ābād Banāras. | (حامد)مي (د)ين محمد<br>(ف)ضل<br>(شا)ه عالم باد شاه<br>۱۲۲۹ كشور<br>(*Ham*)*i* (*d*)*in Muhammad* (*fa*)*zl* (*Sh*)*āh 'Alam Bādshāh* 1229, *kishwar.*<br>Star on ب and large fish on س of باد شاه |
| 16 | ... | 45 | AR 178·8 1·03 | Farrukhābād | Same as No. 1 ... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| As No. 12 ... ... | Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar. | |
| Ditto ... ... | Presented in 1906, by the Government of the United Provinces. | |
| محمد ا(باد)<br>میمنت<br>۱۷<br>(جاو)س سنه مانوس<br>۴۹<br>ضرب<br>بنارس<br>*Muhammadù(bād) maimanat* 17 *(jūlū)s sanah mānūs* 49 *zarb Banāras.* | Found in the Jabalpur district and presented by the Administration of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 291, dated the 26th January 1907). | Smaller, but larger letters and mint marks than B M. C. No. 66. |
| Same as on No. 1, but year 45 and mint town Farrukhābād. | Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Gōālpāra. | Plain rim and no milling. B. M. C. No. 52. |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 17 | 1204 | 45 | ℞<br>44·5<br>·63 | Farrukhābād | ۱۲۰۴<br>شاه<br>عالم<br>سکه<br>باد شاه<br><br>1204 *Shāh 'Alam sikka Bādshāh.* Five dots forming a flower on س of سکه |
| 18 | ... | 37 | Æ<br>195·5<br>1·04 | ... | شاه<br>عالم باد<br>شاه<br>جلوس ۳۷<br>سنه<br><br>*Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh julús* 37 *sanah.* |
| | | | | | SECTION<br>HAIDERÁBAD<br>*Asaf* |
| 1 | 1294 (=1877 A. D.) | 8 | ℞<br>170·6<br>·85 | Farkhunda Bu n y ā d Haidarabād. | اصف جاه<br>نظام الملک م بهاد(ر)<br>۱۲۹۴<br><br>*Asaf Jah Nizam-al-mulk m Bahādur* 1294. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ۴۵<br>ضراب<br>فرخ اباد<br>45, *Sanah zarb Farrukhābād.* Five-leafed flower on ض of ضرب | Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goālpāra. | Four-anna piece, B. M. C. No. 54. |
| Inscription in Bengali, Persian and Nagri scripts :—*Yak pai sikka.* | Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup. | This is Bengal one *pai* Sikka. *Cf.* page 112 of Mr. Thurston's "History of the Coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," B. M. C. No. 171. |
| IV.<br>STATE DAKHAN.<br>*Jah.* | | |
| ۸<br>جاوس<br>میمنت<br>(ما)نوس فرخندہ بنیاد<br>(ض)ب<br>trace of حیدر اباد<br>*Julus 8 maimanat (mā)nūs Farkhanda Bunyād (zar)b.* | Received in 1906 from Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 1302 | (1) 8 or (7) | Æ 170·9 ·90 | As No.1 ... | Similar to No. 1, but year 1302. |
| | | | | | SECTION V.—BARODA |
| | | | | | SAYAJI RAO |
| | | | | | *Sanskrit script and* |
| 1 | 1948 *samvat* | ... | Æ 104·3 ·95 | ... | In a small dotted circle, a horse's hoof and fetlock, over which *Sirkar*, and below it a sword with point to right. Margin, *Sri Sayaji Rao ma Gaikwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahādur.* |
| 2 | 1949 *Samvat* | ... | Æ 34·6 ·75 | ... | Ditto, but margin, within a dotted circle, contains — *Sri Gaikwar, Baroda*; a flower on each side of the word *Baroda.* |
| 3 | 1950 *Samvat* | ... | Æ 107 ·85 | ... | As on No. 1 above ... |
| | | | | | SECTION VI.—UJAIN |
| 1 | 120— *Hijra* | 30 | Æ 174·1 ·85 | Dārul Fath (the gate of victory), Ujjain. | شاه عالم<br>شاه<br>(ف)ضل الله حامي د(ين)<br>۱۲۰—<br>هفت<br>.....<br>*Sháh 'Alam (bād)shāh (fa)zl ilah hami d(in)*120 *haft*—*Vide* complete couplet and translation under No. (2) of Shāh 'Àlam II. |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Similar to No. 1, but regnal year [1]8 or 7 and *Haidarābād* is clear. | Same as No. 1. | |
| STATE. | | |
| GAIKWAR. | | |
| *Hindi language.* | | |
| In a dotted circle :— *Samvat* *Yak Paisa.* 1948 (=1891 A.D.). In outer circle a wreath of leaves. | Received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, 1905. | |
| *Samvat* ... ... *Yak Pai.* 1949 (=1892 A.D.). | Presented in 1906 by Babu Iswar Chandra Sarma Biswas. | |
| As on No. 1 above, but year 1950 (=1893 A.D.). | | |
| STATE | | |
| مانوس<br>میمنت<br>۳۰<br>سنه جلوس<br>ضرب<br>(دارا)فتح اجین | Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B. | Page 183 of Rodgers' I.M.C., Part II. |
| *Mānūs maimanat* 30 *sanah julūs zarb Dārul Fath Ujjain.* A sword or dagger to the left of جلوس | | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 121(9) | 4 | Æ 173·5 ·80 | Dārul Fath Ujjain. | Same as No. 1, but the word كثور is visible in the last line and year 121—. |
| | | | | | SECTION VII.—GAIKWAR |
| 1 | ... | 23 | Æ 190·3 ·78 | ... | ..... ——— ان ثانی ——— one five leafed flower over ب |
| 2 | 1244 [=1828 A.D.] | 23 | Æ 170·8 ·76 | ... | (1) J ...۱۲۴۴... ——— ..... |
| 3 | 1953 Samvat. | ... | Æ 124·2 ·88 | ... | In two concentric circles:—in the first circle—trident and royal sceptre crossed and a cobra in a knot round them; in the second circle *Sri Madhava Rao, Ma Sind 'Alijah Bahādur.* |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| As on No. 1 above, but the regnal year 4. | Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B. | |
| STATE. | | |
| (traces of) مانوس<br>مهجنت (in Nagri)<br>جلو ۲۳ س bow and arrow (سنه)<br>ضرب<br>(?) (م) ا (جا)<br>Ditto ... | Found near Bhend, district Jalam, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces in 1908.<br>Ditto. | |
| In small dotted circle—<br>*Gwaliar*<br>*Pan anna*<br>*Samvat*<br>In outer circle, wreath and 1953. | Presented in 1906 by Mr. A. G. Bell, Librarian, Public Library. | |

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SECTION VIII.— |
| 1 | 18— A.D. | 13 | AR 175·7 ·85 | Sawai Jaipur | وکٹو(ریا)<br>ا نگلستا ن<br>سلطنت<br>۱۸<br>سنه بعهد ملکه معظمه<br>(ضر) ب<br>سوائے جیپو ر<br>*Victor(ia) Inglistan Soltanat Sanah* 18— *baahad Malika Muazzima* (*zar*) *b Sawai Jaipur*—Struck at Sawai Jaipur during the reign of the mighty Queen Victoria of England. |
| | | | | | SECTION IX.—NATIVE |
| 1 | 1222 | 51 | AR 168·3 ·75 | ... | .....<br>اله (ف)ضل حامي دين<br>هفت<br>زرد برکه ۱۲۲۲<br>Trisul in ضي |
| 2 | ... | ... | AR 174·7 ·77 | ... | باد شاه عا<br>سکه صدار |
| 3 | ... | 10 | AR 171 3 ·77 | ... | دلشاه عه<br>..... |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **JAIPUR STATE.** | | |
| ١٣<br>مہارا جہد (هراج)<br>ميمنت<br>جلوس مانو(س)<br>13 *Mahārājāh D(hirāj) maimanat julūs mānū(s).*<br>The Jaipur sprig over ي of ميمنت | Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. | |
| **STATES UNASSIGNED COINS.** | | |
| مانوس<br>ميمنت<br>٥١<br>سنه جلوس<br>Part of star to right above سنه | Found near Bhend, district Jhelam, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces in 1908. | |
| ما(نو)س<br>ميمنت<br>سنه جلوس<br>(ضرب)<br>Arkat lotus flower on ج of جلوس | Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar. | This is probably a coin of either Ahmad or Muhammad Shah. |
| ميمنت<br>جلوس ١٠ | Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S. | |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sam-vat. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SECTION X.—COINS OF |
| 1 | 1841 | 1 | Æ 167·9 ·82 | Amritsar ... | Commencing from the bottom the legend forms the couplet— دیگ تیغ فتے و(نصر)ت بیدرنگ یافت ازنانک گورگوبند (سنگھ) *Dig tigh fatha wa (nasra)t be darang—iyaft az Nanak Guru Gobind (Singh)* meaning "abundance sword, victory and help without delay Guru Govind Singh obtained from Nanak." (The word دیگ = cooking pot; it is equivalent to the English Vulgarism-to 'keep the pot boiling' which means Food sufficient for daily use) |
| 2 | 1841 | ... | Æ 169 5 ·80 | Amritsar ... | As on No. 1 ... |
| 3 | 1841 | ... | Æ 16.·8 ·82 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| 4 | 1842 | ... | Æ 168·7 ·85 | Anandgarh | Ditto ... ... |

| Reverse, | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

THE SIKHS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| سري (امرت سر)<br>ضرب<br>۱۸۴۱<br>سمبت<br>ميمنت مانوس<br>جلوس احد<br>*Sri Amritsar zarb samvat* 1841 *Maimanat Mānūs Julūs ahad*—Struck at *Sri* (an honorific prefix meaning fortunate) Amritsar in the first of the fortunate reign samvat 1841 (= 1784 A.D.)<br>A *katar* or dagger on the letter س of مانوس Flower to left of احد | Found in the Gujranwala district, presented by the Government of the Punjab (A.S.B.'s letter No. 2681, dated the 7th December 1906). | About 1784 A.D. (1841 Samvat) the Sikhs were predominent from the frontier of Oudh to the Indus. At this time Maha Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, began a career of victory, which ultimately made him actual chief of the Sikhs. The late Mr. C. J. Rodgers was inclined to attribute this coin to the Sikh ascendancy rather than to Maha Singh himself (J. A. S. B., 1881, page 80). |
| سري امرت سر<br>ضرب<br>۱۸۴۱<br>سمبت<br>ميمنت مانوس<br>*Sri Amritsar zarb samvat* 1841 *maimanat mánús.*<br>A *katar* on س of مانوس | Same as No. 1. | |
| Ditto, but the word *Julús* is in addition. | Ditto. | |
| As on No. 2, but date 1842 Samvat (= 1785 A.D.); a four-leaved flower on the left of the date and a five-dotted flower in س of مانوس. Mint name Anandgarh at top. Instead of *katar*, a *gurz* or mace on س of مانوس | Ditto. | |

| Serial No. | Year. | | Metal, weight and size, | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Samvat. | Regnal. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 1842 | ... | AR 169·2 ·87 | Anandgarh | As on No. 1 ... ... |
| 6 | 1885 actual year [18]96 Samvat. | ... | AR 1 714 ·89 | Sri [Amritsar]. | شاه نانک<br>(صا)حب<br>۹۶<br>فتح تیغ گورگوبند سنگه فضل<br>(traces of سکه زدبرهردو عالم ساخت)<br>*Sháh Nanak (sa)hib fatih tigh Guru Govind Singh fazl*—The man of victory obtained by the sword of Guru Govind Singh and the grace of Sháh Nanak (struck this coin in each of the two worlds). |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Duplicate save for somewhat different ornaments to left of date.<br><br>سري [ امرت سر ]<br>١٨٨٥<br>ضرب<br>بخت \| بخت leaf<br>اکال \| میمنت<br>جلوس<br><br>*Sri* (*Amritsar*) *zarb* 1885 *maimanat bakht akal takht julús.*—Struck at Amritsar; *Akal takht* may mean the throne of a timeless one, *i.e.*, God. *Maimanat bakht* both words mean prosperity or good fortune. "This is Punjabi Persian, in which there is more jingle than either good grammar or clear meaning."—Rodgers. | Same as No 1.<br><br>Found in the Amritsar district, presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 83, dated the 8th January 1907). | This coin may be attributed to Ranjit Singh, whose name does not appear on any coin. This year 1885 as well as 1884 Samvat appears on all the Sikh coins of the next ten years and sometimes afterwards. "The origin of this retention of the years 1884 and 1885 has been explained to me thus:—There is a class of faqirs who say that, inasmuch as the number of breaths a man will take is numbered when he is born, the more slowly people breathe the longer will they live. I suppose the idea may have got into Ranjit Singh's mind that if he could manage to drag out *one* year to the extent of *ten* his life would be all the longer, the number of years being originally fixed." Rodgers' *op. cit.*, page 67-87. |

# PART V.

## RECENT AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

| Serial No. | Year. Hijra. | Year. Regnal. | Metal, weight, and size. | Mint. | Obverse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | SHAH ABDUL |
| 1 | 1255 | ... | Æ Cir. 9·0 ·52 | Qustuntunia (Constantinople). | In wreaths of leaves opened at the top—in Tughra, etc., عبدالمجيد خان below ١٠ which سنه and above a bunch of flowers. |
| | | | | | COMPAGNIE |
| 1 | ... | ... | Æ 62·0 ·64 | Pondicherry | *Fleur de lis* ... ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | Æ 62·7 ·60 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... ... |
| | | | | | BURMA—SO-CALLED |
| 1 | ... | ... | Æ 144·9 1·20 | ... | Rising sun in dotted border |

| Reverse. | Provenance. | References and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **MAJID KHAN.** | | |
| In wreath (same as on obverse)<br>عز نصره<br>ضرب فى<br>قسطنطنيه<br>١٢٥٥ | Presented in 1906, by Mr. Smith. | C. F. Rodgers' I.M.C., Part IV, No. 10158, page 138. |
| **DESINDES.** | | |
| Tamil legend in three lines, *Pudulchery* (— Pondicherry). | Found in the South Arcat district, village Kuntalur Kalla Kurchi Taluk. Received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras (letter No. 549, dated the 4th September 1907). | The coin is described and figured on page 278 of E. Zay's *Histoire Monetaire de Colonies Francaisess*, Paris, 1892. |
| Ditto, ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |
| **SYMBOLICAL COIN.** | | |
| Various symbols ... ... | Found in the Yamethen district, presented by the Government of Burma (A. S. B.'s letter No. 143, dated the 16th December 1907). | Mr. Vincent Smith's I. M. C. No. 6, page 333. |

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4. Lakshmi Siṁha—Rupee, Saka 1692.
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5. Gaurinatha Siṁha—Half-rupee, R. Y. 9=1789 A. D.
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8-10. Sarvananda Siṁha—Half-rupees, undated.
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11. Brajanatha Siṁha—Half-rupee R. Y. 1 ?
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12. Chandra Kanta—Rupee, Saka 1741.
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13. Jogesvara Siṁha—Half-rupee, undated.
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Plate III.—(Plate XXVII of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal) :—

1. Rudra Siṁha—Muhur, '77"; weight 174.1.

| *Obverse* | *Reverse.* |
|---|---|
| *Śrí Śrí Mat*<br>*Svarga deva Ru*<br>*dra Simhasya S*<br>*áke*, 1620.<br>("Siṁha" L) | *Śrí Śrí Ha*<br>*ra Gauri pa*<br>*dambiya Madhu*<br>*karasya.* |

2. Siva Siṁha and Pramathesvari—Quarter-rupee, 55"; weight 44·0.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Śrí Śrí*<br>*va Simha*<br>*Nripa.* | *Jáyá Śrí*<br>*Pramathe*<br>*Svarasya* (?) 4. |

3. Siva Simha—Rupee· 9″; weight 174·6.

| *Obverse.* | *Reverse.* |
|---|---|
| *Srí Srí ma*<br>*t Svargadeva Śi*<br>*va Simha Nripasya*<br>*Śáke* 1654<br>18 | *Srí Srí Hara*<br>*Gauri poda*<br>*mbaja madhu*<br>*karasya.*<br>"Simha" R.). |

4. Siva Simha and Ambika—Half-rupee, 67″; weight 86·9.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Srí Śír Śi*<br>*va Simha Na*<br>*resvora.* | *Udvalla*<br>*bha Srí madambi*<br>*ka Devínám.* |

5. Siva Simha and Sarvesvari—Rupee,· 98″; weight 168·3. (Ringed).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Srí Śír Śiva*<br>*Simha Nripa udva*<br>*Mabha Srí Sarve*<br>*Śivar Devínám.*<br>31 | *Srí Śír Hara*<br>*Gauripada*<br>*Paráyanánám*<br>*Śáke* 1666.<br>("Simha" L). |

6. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, ·53″ ; weight 45·7 (Ringed).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Srí Srí Ra*<br>*jesvara Si*<br>*mha Nripasya.* | *Sake*<br>1678. |

7. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, sq. ·50″; weight 41·4 [Inscription identical with that of octagonal quarter muhur].

8. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, ·42″; weight 20·6.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Srí Srí Ra*<br>*jesvara.* | *Simha*<br>*Nripasya.* |

9. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, sq; ·34″; weight 21·5 [Inscription as on the octagonal eighth muhur, but trace of regnal year 4 or 7 at bottom of obverse].

10. Lakshmi Simha—Rupee of 1692; ·85″; weight 174·6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Obverse same as the other rupees of 1692 (*c f.* Plate 11, Fig. 4) | *Srí Srí Ha*<br>*rihara parama*<br>*pada padma pa*<br>*rayanasya.*<br>"Devoted to the excellent lotus feet of Harahara (Vishnu and Siva)". |

11. Kamalesvara—Rupee; ·9″; weight 174·4.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Srí Srí Svarga*<br>*deva Sri Kamalesvara*<br>*Simha Narendrasya*<br>*Sake* 1720.<br>("Simha" L.) | *Srí Srí Hara*<br>*Gauri Charana Ka*<br>*mala Makaranda*<br>*Madhukarasya.* |

Plate IV.

1. Lakshmi Narayana—Rupee of 1509 Saka.
   Catalogue pages 200-201, No. 1.
2. Jaintia—Rupee of 1592 Saka.
   Catalogue pages 212-213, No. 1.
3. Koch—A silver half-rupee.
   Catalogue pages 202-203, No. 6.
4. Koch—A copper half-rupee.
   Catalogue pages 206-207, No. 14.
5. Alauddin Husain Shāh—Rupee, 899 A. H. Fathābād (Faridpur).
   Catalogue pages 134-135, No. 4.
6. Nasrat Shāh—Rupee, 925 A.H. Husainabad (probably Gaur).
   Catalogue pages 136-137, No. 7.
7. Siva Simha and Pramathesvari—Sq. rupee in Persian Script, Saka 1651, R.Y. 15—Mint Garhgaon.
   Catalogue pages 152-153, No. 4.
8. Rajesvara Simha—Rupee in Persian Script, Saka 1685. Mint Rangpur.
   Catalogue pages 164-165, No. 13.
9. Jahāngīr—Rupee; date R. y 4(?) Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
   Catalogue pages 258-259, No. 1.
10. Aurangzeb—Rupee; R.Y.—47, Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
    Catalogue pages 272-273, No. 29.

Plate V.

Coins from Provincial mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.

1. Sasanka, King of Gour (Karra Suvarna—? Rangamati near Murshidabad).
   Cir. No. 600 A. D.
   I. M. C., Vol I, Plate XVI, No. 12.
2. Coin of Mughisuldin Yuzbak, rebel Governor of Bengal, 653A.H. Lakhnauti.
   I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 146, No. 6.
3. Nasiruddin Mahmud I of Delhi, 655A.H., Lakhnauti (after Mughisuddin's death).
   I. M. C., Vol II, Part I, page 32, No. 138.
4. Ilyas Shāh—Independent King of Bengal, 755A.H., Sonargaon.
   I. M. C., Vol. II, Part II, page 151, No. 30.

5. Sikandar Ibn Ilyas Shāh, King of Bengal, 759A.H. Chawalistan Urf Kamru.

I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 152, No 83.

6. Ghiyasuddin A'zam, King of Bengal, 799A.H., Firuzabād (Pandua).
7. Jalaluddin Mahmud, King of Bengal, son of Raja Ganesh, 834A.H., Chatgaun.

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 163, No. 110.

8. Alauddin Husain Shāh, King of Bengal, 89(9)A.H., Fathābād (Faridpur) [In this coin Alauddin describes himself as conqueror of Kamrup, Kāmātā and Jājnagar (? Tippera) and Orissa].

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 173, No. 175.

9. Muhammad Shāh Ghazi, Afghan King of Bengal, 962A.H., Arākān

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 180, No. 229.

| Consonants. | | | Vowels. | | | Forms of Syllables found on the Āhom Coins in the British Museum Cabinet. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Character. | Sound. | No. | Character. | Sound. | Vowel No. | Character. | Sound. |
| I | 𑜀 | kā | 1 | 𑜀 (a) | (ā) | 1 | 𑜀𑜫 ; 𑜀𑜧 | lāk ; pāt ; |
| II | 𑜁 | khā | 2 | 𑜀𑜢 | ā | | 𑜃𑜤 ; 𑜀𑜥 | sān ; kāp ; |
| III | 𑜂, 𑜃 | gā | 3 | 𑜀𑜣 | ā | | 𑜀𑜁, 𑜀° | kāt ; chām. |
| IV | 𑜄 | ghā | 4 | 𑜀 | i (sometimes e as in "met"). | 2 | 𑜁: ; 𑜂: | tā ; rā. |
| V | 𑜅 | nā (ngā) | | | | 3 | 𑜇, 𑜇. | phā. |
| VI | 𑜆 | chā | 5 | 𑜀𑜦 | ī | 4 | 𑜈𑜉, 𑜈𑜊 | pin ; |
| VII | 𑜇 | jā, ña | 6 | 𑜀𑜧 | u | | 𑜋𑜤 ; 𑜌𑜤 | chin ; lein ; |
| VIII | 𑜈 | jhā | 7 | 𑜀𑜨 | ū | | 𑜍𑜍. | neñ. |
| IX | 𑜉 | ñā | 8 | 𑜀𑜪 (b) | e (as in "met") | 5 | 𑜎 ; 𑜏, 𑜐 | nī ; nī ; |
| X | 𑜊 | tā | 9 | 𑜀𑜫 | ē | | 𑜑 ; 𑜒𑜎. | pī ; sīnā. |
| XI | 𑜋 | thā | 10 | 𑜀𑜬 | o (as in "off") | 6 | 𑜓𑜤 ; 𑜔 ; | hun ; hum ; |
| XII | 𑜌 | dā | 11 | 𑜀𑜭 ō | ō (as in "moon") | | 𑜕𑜦̄ ; | khun ; |
| XIII | 𑜍 | dhā | 12 | 𑜀𑜮 ō | ū (c) | | 𑜖𑜗𑜘𑜙. | khut. |
| XIV | 𑜎 | nā | 13 | 𑜀𑜯 | ai | 8 | 𑜚 𑜛 | rem. |
| XV | 𑜏 | pā | 14 | 𑜀𑜰 | ao | 12 | 𑜜𑜤 ; 𑜝𑜤 ; | üs ; tū ; |
| XVI | 𑜐 | phā | 15 | 𑜀 (d) | ŏ-u | | 𑜞𑜤, 𑜞𑜤; | chū ; |
| XVII | 𑜑, 𑜒 | bā, wā | 16 | 𑜀𑜤 (e) | i-u | | 𑜟𑜤 ; | pün ; |
| XVIII | 𑜓 | bhā | 17 | 𑜀𑜱 | â (as in "all") | | 𑜠𑜤 ; 𑜠𑜦 . | k(l)eñ ; p(l)ek. |
| XIX | 𑜔, 𑜕° | mā, (final m). | 18 | 𑜀𑜲 | oi (as in "boil") | 13 | 𑜡 ; 𑜢 | rai. |
| XX | 𑜖 | rā | [ | 𑜀 | Sitkār, or mark of final consonant = Bengali hasanta and Sanskrit virāma. It is omitted in the coins of Pramatta and Rājesvara.] | 14 | 𑜣𑜤, 𑜣𑜥𑜤 | chao ; kao. |
| XXI | 𑜗 | lā | | | | 15 | 𑜦 ; 𑜧 . | hē-u ; kē-u. |
| XXII | 𑜘 | sa | | | | 17 | 𑜨𑜤, 𑜩𑜤 ; | dān ; ph(r)ān. |
| XXIII | 𑜙 | hā | | | | | 𑜪𑜫𑜬. | ñāt. |
| | | | | | | 18 | 𑜭 | boi. |

(a) "Is used like the *alif* of Hindōstānī, merely as a fulcrum for carrying the other vowels when they are initial" (Grierson). The inherent vowel sound in Āhōm being *a*, vowels have only to be indicated when a consonant has a different vowel sound than *a*. (b) In combination, the prefix of this vowel is omitted. (c) In combination, if the suffix be omitted, this vowel sometimes stands for *le* as in "lend". (d) Only found in open syllables. (e) In combination the suffix is dropped.

The consonant and vowel columns give the forms of the letters as found in the Āhōm *Buranjis*.

## ĀHOM MUHUR OF RĀJESVARA SIṂHA (SŪREMPHA).

(Cabinet of the British Museum—unique).

Obverse.

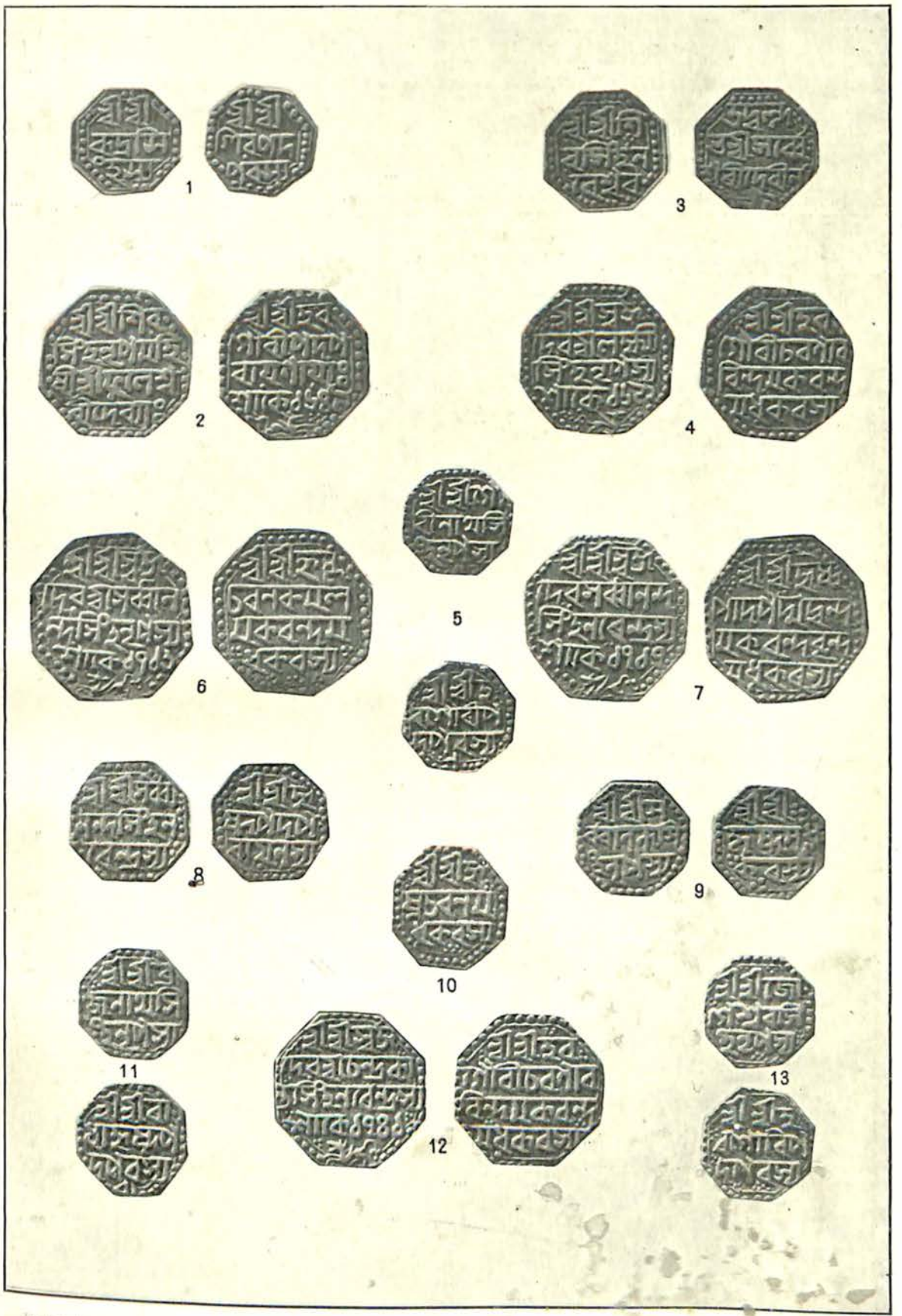
(1) *Chao*, the God, *sā*, tiger,
(2) *rem*, border, *phā*, heaven,
*pin*, became, (3) *khun*, King, *lākā*, year, (4) *Raisiṅā*.

"The God, Sūremphā (the tiger from the border of heaven), became King in the year Raisiṅā (43rd of the 20th *taosiṅā*, or cycle of 60 years counting from 568 A.D. = 1751 A.D.).

Reverse.

(1) *Kao*, I, *boi*, prayer,
(2) *phā*, heavep, *Leṅdā*
(3) *u*, *hē-u*, offer, *chā*, name.

"I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Leṅdân" (*i.e.*, Indra).



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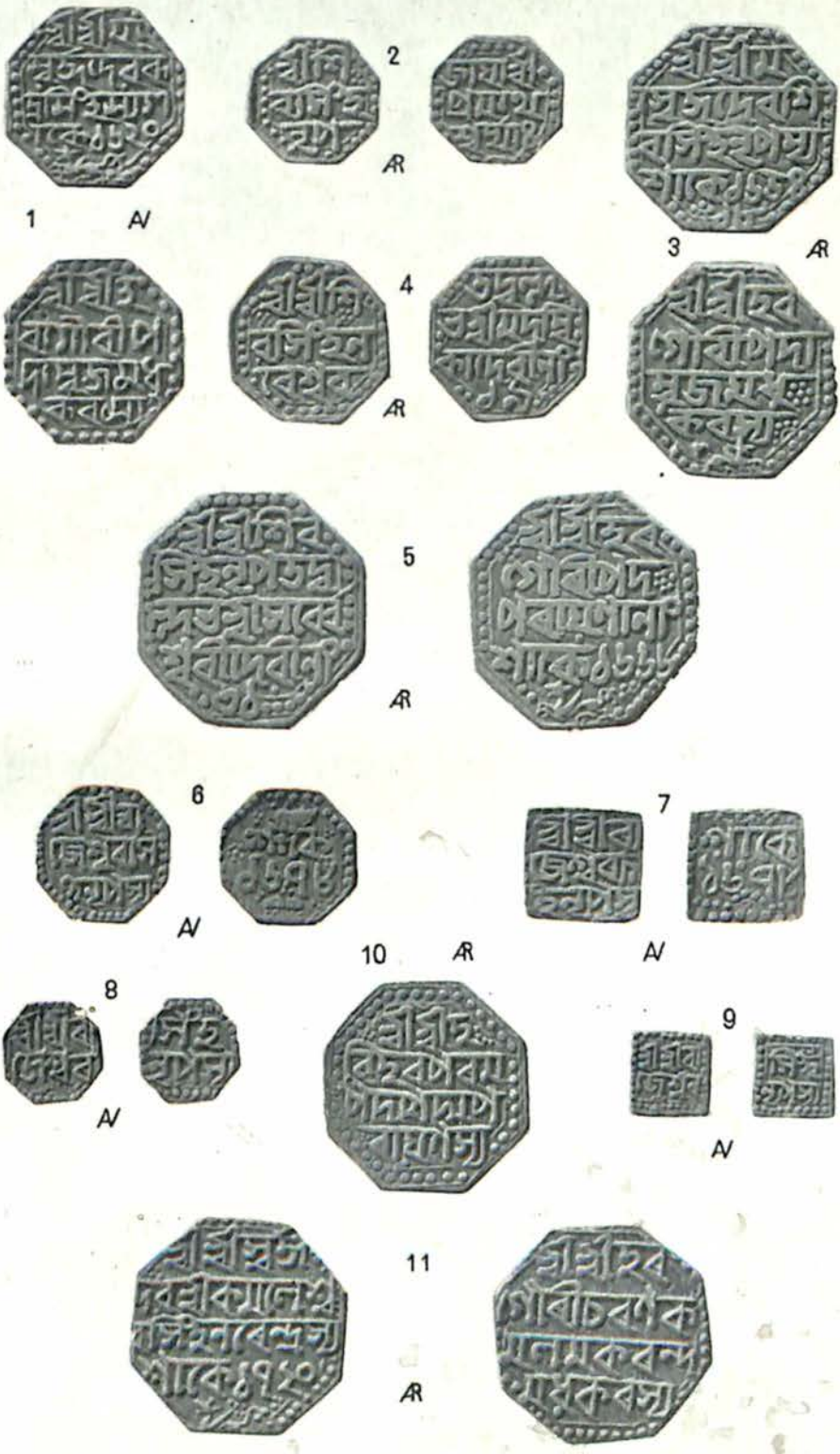
Assamese Coins from the Duflating Find.




Assamese Coins in the Cabinet of Mr. A. W. Botham, C.S.

1

2

3

4(Æ)

5

6

7

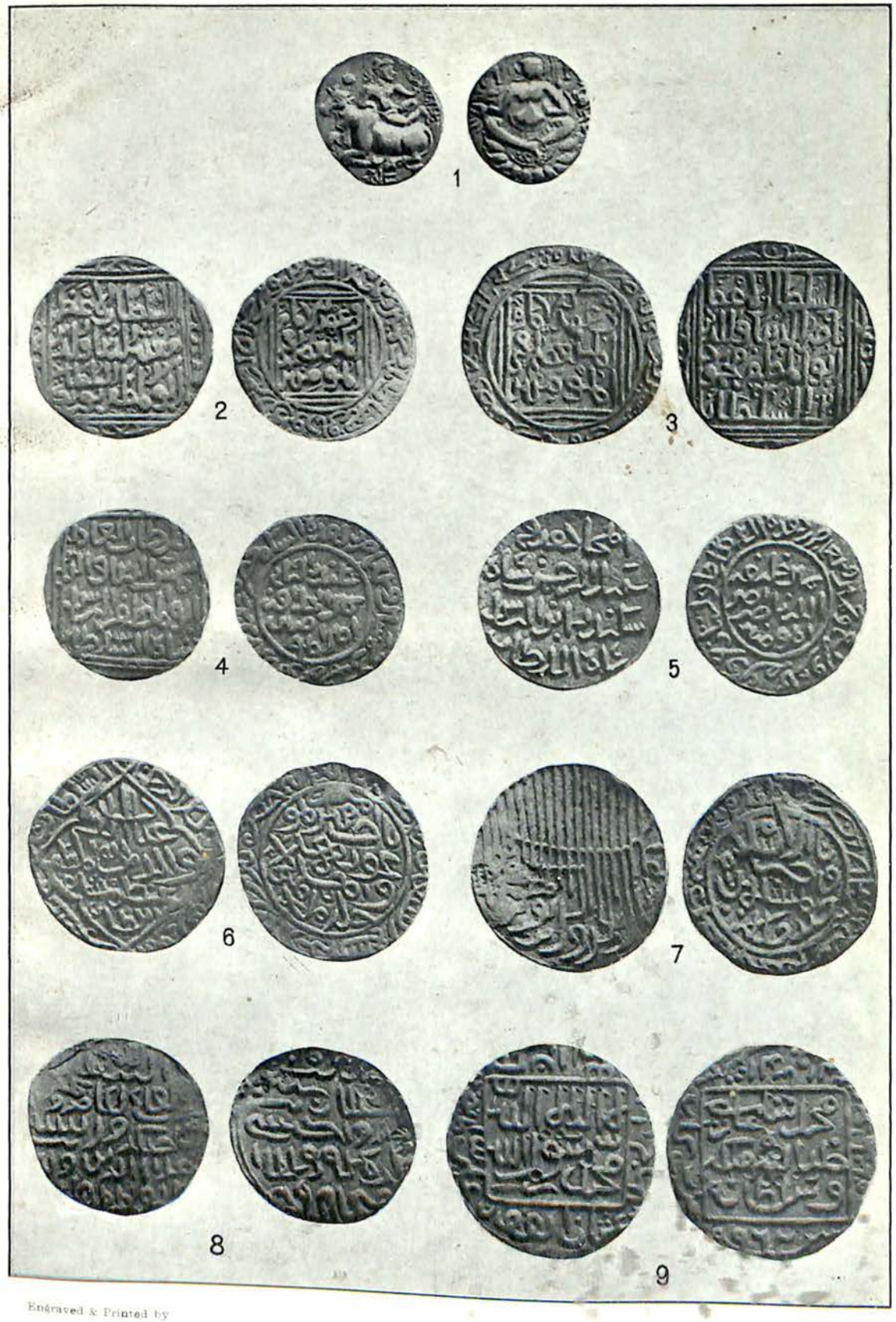
8

9

10

Engraved & printed by

Coins from Provincial Mints in the Shillong Cabinet.

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Survey of India Offices, Calcutta 1910

Coins from Provincial Mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.
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